"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local thunder showers and warmer today; Tuesday fair; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,589. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1914.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BREAKS INTO PALACE AND ROAMS AT WILL

Henry Pike, an English Engineer, Enters Buckingham Through a Window.

NEAR QUEEN'S APARTMENTS

Captured When He Wakes a Servant—Did It to Show the Exploit Was Easy, He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 7.—The popular idea that Buckingham Palace is impregnable has been destroyed in sensational fashion. At an early hour this morning a young man, Harry Pike, said to be a motor engineer, succeeded in evading the military and civil guards and breaking into the palace.

His amazing exploit was carried out with extraordinary daring. After scaling the high brick wall, topped with formidable spikes, which runs parallel with Constitution Hill, Pike crossed the grounds unobserved and dropped into an areaway.

Entering the palace through a basement window, the intruder wandered about at will through the corridors, opened the doors of several rooms, and, it is asserted, performed the cool feat of changing clothes in one of the servant's rooms, donning a suit which he found there. From other rooms a silver cigarette case and a walking stick have been missed.

A maid servant was abed in one of the rooms he entered. He apologized for the intrusion and said he had made a mistake. Finally Pike walked into the room of one of the Queen's pages, by whom he was captured, after a chase, and handed over to the police. At one point in his ramblings he was near the Queen's private apartments.

It is stated that the act was one of bravado, prompted by a statement published at the time of a recent suffragette raid on the palace that it would be impossible for any unauthorized person to gain admission to the building. Pike's own story, it is further said, is that he accepted a challenge to prove this statement untrue. When taken into custody the young man, who is of respectable appearance, was quite frank about the affair and made no attempt to minimize the seriousness of his offense.

The incident naturally has created a stir, and during the day the palace was visited by the Chief Commissioner of Police and several other representatives of Scotland Yard, who tested the man's story, as far as practicable, and investigated all the facts. The intruder had not found his way to any part of the palace where valuable booty could be found.

MILITANTS BADLY BEATEN.

Church Congregations and Mobs at Meetings Attack Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 7.—Striking evidence that the public has been goaded by the militants beyond the limits of endurance was furnished today when suffragettes received rough treatment in various parts of London.

Fifteen suffragettes entered the Oratory at Brompton while mass was being said, and the congregation so resented their conduct that they joined almost in a body in ejecting them, the women taking an active part.

The first interrupter, when removed by the verger, made a most violent exit, striking wildly at him and at members of the congregation who came to his assistance. She hit about with her umbrella, and when that was dragged from her tore with her hands at her captor's face and hair. He, however, to some extent protected her from the congregation, who were incensed by her interruptions, and well-dressed women struck at her with their umbrellas as she was carried out.

The scene on the steps of the Oratory was extraordinary as the vergers and others plunged out with the wild, shrieking women. Twice the vergers went rolling down the steps with them. One woman got into a taxicab, but as she mounted the steps a woman of the congregation leaped at her and struck her across the face.

Another suffragette lay down at full length outside the church and refused to move. Her teeth were injured by a blow received from a man's fist and she spoke with difficulty. People trampled past her and across her. Her hat was torn off and her attire disordered and dirtied. Eventually the police took her into custody.

Afterwards the police led others away but all were set free save two, Christine Andrews and an American, Mrs. Mary Fausten, who was bailed out later by her husband.

The floor of the church near the pulpit was covered with fragments of smashed combs, broken feathers, scraps of veils, and torn handkerchiefs. Prominent among the brawlers were two elderly women with streaming white hair dressed in gray.

LONDON, June 7.—Suffragettes for the first time today invaded Catholic churches and created scenes by attempting to harangue congregations. Worship was disturbed in both Westminster Cathedral and the Church of the Oratory, Brompton.

Father Bernard Vaughan had just taken his place in the pulpit in Westminster Cathedral during the evening service when a woman rushed up the

Continued on Page 2.

McLEAN HEIR'S NEW CHUM.

He Is a Five-Year-Old Carter of Virginia and a Sturdy Lad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beale McLean will be accompanied to their Summer home, Black Point Farm, near Newport, by an addition to their family only second in interest to their own small son. This person is the 5-year-old son of Dr. and Mrs. Shirley Carter of Warrenton, Va., who is to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McLean for an indefinite period, and the nursery companion of Vinson Walsh McLean.

The small Carter attracted the attention of Mr. McLean a month ago at Warrenton, where this youngest scion of old King Carter of Colonial days is quite as much of an institution as is Master Vinson McLean in his parents' Massachusetts Avenue home. Both are healthy, happy 5-year-olds, but while the millionaire baby is attended by a nursery governess, two nurses each with a diploma from a training school, a nurse maid or two, and two able-bodied detectives, the little Virginian has been taught to stand on his own sturdy feet, and to ride the blue ribbon animals of the Carter stable with no other bodyguard than one of his father's jockeys.

It was the boy's knowledge of his father's horses that first attracted the admiration of Mr. McLean. Later, when Mrs. McLean made his acquaintance, the fascination increased, with the result that an invitation was extended for a month's visit to Washington. The child liked Washington and the McLean home so well that the visit was extended, and now he is to go to Black Point Farm with his wealthy little chum.

Young Mrs. McLean has not only taken the small Virginian into her house but into her heart, making him for the time being her own boy, for whose pleasure and comfort she is providing as for her own. Noted for her hard common sense, Mrs. McLean has no wish to have her son grow up selfish or self-centred. She had always encouraged comradeship with other children, but owing to threats of kidnapping made in his babyhood she has always had him guarded in public. Even in sleep this heir to many millions has a detective outside his nursery door. That the labors of detectives and nurses may not be increased by the presence of the breezy little Virginian, Mrs. McLean will have with her for the Summer another Carter in the person of a young relative of her son's nursery companion.

This is Miss Carter, also of Warrenton, a charming and accomplished girl, who will keep an eye on her small relative and act in an advisory capacity to Mrs. McLean and the governess.

FIGHT FOR A DOCTOR'S LIFE.

Brother Physician Gives His Blood to Help a Yale Professor.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 7.—Through the transfusion of blood the life of Dr. Otto G. Ramsay of the Yale Medical School may be saved. Dr. Ramsay, who is a widely known gynecologist, has been ill with pneumonia for several days. It was evident yesterday that there was slight hope of recovery except through recourse to blood transfusion, and several seniors of the Yale Medical School among others volunteered to submit to the operation. The transfusion took place today. The offer of Dr. B. H. Moore, a young physician of this city and a Yale graduate, was accepted. The operation was performed at the home of Dr. Ramsay on Church Street. It was said late tonight that a slight improvement had been noted, but that it was yet much too early to predict the outcome of Dr. Ramsay's case. Dr. Moore also is very weak.

Dr. Wilder Tilston of the Yale Medical School is in charge of the case, and Dean George Blumer of the school is associated with him. Both have been at Dr. Ramsay's bedside constantly for four days. His illness began two weeks ago with an attack of bronchitis, pneumonia developing late last week.

Dr. Landerman of New York City came here last night with an assistant, and brought with him his apparatus for the operation of blood transfusion. Dr. Ramsay is 45 years old. He came to Yale fifteen years ago from Johns Hopkins University to take the chair of obstetrics and gynecology.

ROOSEVELT OFF TO MADRID.

Entertains Edith Wharton and Sees Callers Before Leaving Paris.

PARIS, June 7.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt today continued his journey to Madrid, where next Thursday he will attend the wedding of his son, Kermit Roosevelt, to Miss Belle Willard, daughter of the American Ambassador to Spain. In Col. Roosevelt's party were Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Miss Katherine Page, daughter of Walter Hines Page, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, who is to be a bridesmaid at the wedding, and Oscar S. Straus, former Ambassador to Turkey.

Col. Roosevelt had breakfast at his hotel with Edith Wharton, the novelist, and afterwards received several callers. A number of persons left cards for Col. Roosevelt, among them ex-President Fallières and former Premier Briand. M. Fallières was taking his usual promenade in the Tuileries and walked to Col. Roosevelt's hotel in the Place de la Concorde. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt was among the Colonel's callers during the morning.

There was a small crowd of Americans and Parisians in front of the hotel prior to the departure of the former American President, who desired to get a glimpse of him. In the crowd also were a number of photographers, bent on taking photographs of Col. Roosevelt.

ALFONSO WITH ROOSEVELT.

Plans to Travel on Train Taking the Colonel to Madrid.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, June 7.—King Alfonso returned here today by automobile from Biarritz, where he went for his periodical examiantion by the specialist who operated on his nose a few years ago.

His Majesty will go to Madrid tonight on the express train on which Col. Theodore Roosevelt is a passenger.

STEAMER IN GATUN LOCKS.

4,000-Ton Vessel Will Be Pulled Through in Today's Test.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, June 7.—It has been announced that at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning the steamer Allianca of the Panama Railroad Line will pass through the Gatun Locks, to test the workings of the electric towing locomotives and afford the lock crews some experience for their duties.

The Allianca is a 4,000-ton vessel, and it will require two electric "mules" on each side to move her. After leaving the locks the steamer will return to Colon, and sail for New York on Tuesday.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
Ask for the Non-refillable bottle with the Green Stripe. ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Adv.

NIGHT FIRE WRECKS E. L. RICHARDS HOME

Superintendent of Banks, His Family, and Guests Driven from Beds by Flames.

SILVER SAVED; LOSS $50,000

Smoke Awakened a Guest in Time for All to Get Out—House One of Staten Island's Show Places.

An early morning fire yesterday in the home of State Superintendent of Banks Eugene Lamb Richards in New Brighton, S. I., resulted in a loss estimated at $50,000 and caused Mr. and Mrs. Richards, their two children, and their guests, Col. and Mrs. William Denny, to flee in their night clothes.

Col. and Mrs. Denny, who are prominent in Pittsburgh and Washington society, had come to New York to attend the polo games. Mrs. Richards had a dinner and reception in their honor in her home on Saturday night, and they had been in their room on the second floor only a short time when Mrs. Denny was awakened by a crackling sound which she thought was rain beating on the roof. She soon afterward smelled smoke, and got up to investigate. When she opened the door to the dumbwaiter she found the shaft a mass of flames.

Mrs. Denny ran to the room of Mrs. Richards on the same floor and gave the alarm. Mr. Richards at once telephoned to the local fire house and ran to arouse his children and the servants.

The Richards home was of brick, three stories high, but the interior was finished in elaborately hand-carved woodwork, and the flames spread rapidly. Miss Diana Elmandorf Richards, 18 years old, was asleep on the third floor. The carved mahogany steps which led from the ground floor to the top of the building were ablaze when he brought her down, and both were burned slightly. Three maids, who were asleep on the top floor, became panic stricken and were got out with difficulty by Mr. Richards. Eugene Lamb Richards, 3d, 8 years old, was asleep on the second floor. His father carried him out to the lawn, where the others had gathered.

With the assistance of neighbors, Mr. Richards was able to save all of the family silver, a number of valuable paintings, and other objects of art. Mrs. Denny and Mrs. Richards both collected their jewels before leaving the building.

Most of the damage done was on the second and third floors of the house. The reading room on the first floor, which contains a large bookcase of hand-carved teakwood and in which the ceiling is composed of massive teak wood beams that were originally in India, was practically undamaged. The fittings of this room alone, it was said yesterday, cost $17,000. The large dining room on the first floor was badly damaged by smoke and water, and yesterday morning, after the fire had been extinguished, the ceiling of the room fell. The wall of this room was coated with handsome burnt Spanish leather.

The house was finished throughout with carved mahogany, and one of its most ornamental features, the main stairway, was of hand-carved mahogany and bronze. This was entirely destroyed. While the fire was in progress the heat on the second floor was so intense that firemen had great difficulty in fighting it. A large beveled mirror in one of the rooms was melted by the heat. The stained glass windows on the third floor were broken.

The fire was discovered at about 2:30 A. M., and was not extinguished until 6:30. When it was out and the things that had been rescued were stored in the stable the family went to the home of Mrs. A. B. Elliman, next to the Richards home, on Prospect Avenue, and Col. and Mrs. Denny motored to a hotel in Manhattan. Mrs. Denny made the trip hatless and clad in a sweater instead of a coat. Neighbors were quick in offering clothes for temporary use, and Miss Richards and her younger brother, accompanied by their cousin, Mrs. Walter Lester Carr of New York, went to Mrs. Carr's Summer home, Sunnyfield, at Rye.

Mrs. Richards said the loss that she felt most was that of a six-foot flintlock gun, which had been in her family for five generations, and was used in the Revolution. All of her other heirlooms, including a set of silver formerly owned by her great-grandfather, Jonathan Randall of Randall's Island, were saved.

Mr. Richards believes the fire was caused by a rat gnawing the insulation off an electric wire near the dumbwaiter shaft. Servants reported to Mrs. Richards a few days ago that they had heard a rat gnawing there, and several wires ran through the wall near the spot between the first and second floors where the flames are supposed to have started.

The Richards home was built forty years ago, and had been owned by Mr. Richards for about four years. It was one of the show places of Staten Island.

Mr. Richards was the counsel for the Frawley Senate Committee, which conducted the investigation into Sulzer's election receipts and disbursements. He was appointed to his present office by Gov. Glynn.

B. & M. EXPRESS DERAILED.

Eight Passengers and Four Trainmen Hurt—Two Cars in River.

RANDOLPH, Vt., June 7.—Eight passengers and four train employes were slightly injured today by the derailment of a portion of the Boston & Maine express from Boston to Montreal at Braintree, on the Central Vermont Railroad. A mail car and an express car rolled down a thirty-foot embankment into a branch of the White River. The baggage car, the smoking car, and a day coach left the rails and jolted over the ties, but were not overturned. Occupants of the remainder of the train, including three Pullmans and a day coach, escaped without injury, as these cars remained on the track.

Among the passengers injured were Mrs. Leo Rene, Manchester, N. H., side wrenched; F. J. Robar, Brattleboro, Vt., leg injured and severe contusions on head and body; Helen H. Brown, Marlboro, Mass., head cut; Fred Dyson, Assiniba, Saskatchewan, back hurt. Four others suffered minor contusions.

Although the mail and express cars were overturned and the express car partly demolished, the occupants were not seriously hurt.

GERMAN GRAND DUKE ILL.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz's Condition Causes Anxiety in Berlin.

BERLIN, June 7.—Much anxiety is felt over the condition of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The Grand Duke is suffering from Phlebitis, or inflammation of the inner membrances of the veins.

His temperature rose suddenly last night to 104, during which the patient was delirious. Today, however, it returned to normal.

The Grand Duke is 66 years old.

A Lively Talk with Gertrude Atherton

Here are some of the things the noted novelist says:

"Twenty thousand militants are not worth one Velasquez."

"We're tired of novels about climbing into society."

"Our fiction is all cramped, closed in. It's hectic, artificial, aimless."

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Also the fifth of the important series on the Law and the Trusts by William H. Taft.

ARMED SQUAD JOINS ROCKEFELLER GUARD

Deputies Posted After Men in Unlighted Automobile Ram Gate at His Estate.

For the first time since agitators began to annoy John D. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., two months ago, armed Deputy Sheriffs from Westchester County were summoned to reinforce the private guards on the Rockefeller estate at Pocantico Hills yesterday.

Sheriff Doyle, with eight deputies, rode from White Plains in an automobile at noon. After they entered the estate the gates were locked, and the deputies took stations near the entrances. Doyle proceeded in the automobile to John D. Rockefeller's residence, and it was said he and the elder Mr. Rockefeller held a consultation. He would make no statement on leaving except that the situation "was critical." He left orders for eight deputies to relieve the squad on duty after a twelve-hour shift.

It was understood that the cause for the calling of Sheriff Doyle was an attempt to break down the main gateway. Private guards said that on Saturday night men in an unlighted automobile rammed the gate two or three times as if to drive the machine through it. Sheriff Doyle intimated he would keep deputies at the estate until the danger of I. W. W. invasion had passed.

There was considerable ill feeling in Tarrytown because F. R. Pierson, Village President, had given an audience to Upton Sinclair and had promised him another hearing tonight, with a prospect that a permit to speak on the streets would be issued to Sinclair. Leonard Abbott and Theodore Schroeder.

Justice of the Peace Moorhouse plainly showed his displeasure. He intimated that if Sinclair were allowed to hold a rally he would dismiss all the prisoners now in custody, and make no further effort to restrain I. W. W. invaders by jail sentences.

Police Commissioner Hopkins, who attended the conference between the village trustees and Sinclair on Saturday night, is reported expressed displeasure at the prospect of permitting Sinclair and others to speak in Tarrytown. He quoted District Attorney Weeks of White Plains as saying that he would withdraw from the prosecution of the I. W. W. cases if a permit for a rally should be granted.

On behalf of the Live and Let Live League, George Hiram Mann, a lawyer of 77 Wall Street, sent a telegram to Mr. Pierson of Tarrytown renewing a request that a permit be given the league to hold a street meeting. He said he would go to Tarrytown today to appear before the Trustees.

There was little excitement in Tarrytown. A group of guards still watched the 150-ton rock which was being removed on rollers from the Tarrytown dock to the Rockefeller property.

The twelve I. W. W. prisoners in the White Plains jail expected friends to arrive with bail, and seemed keenly disappointed that no bondsmen appeared.

In the Tarrytown churches the I. W. W. invasion was a lively topic of discussion. The Rev. Arthur T. Brooks, pastor of the First Baptist Church, which John D. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., often attended before agitators began to annoy them, was more outspoken than the other pastors in denouncing the invaders. He defended the course of the Rockefellers in Colorado, and urged that the I. W. W. did not deserve a hearing because its members did not represent labor or the welfare of laborers. He said that if the real workers from Colorado had gone to Tarrytown to express their grievances they undoubtedly would have obtained a respectful hearing.

Every one of the 5,000 inhabitants of this village believes these men should be suppressed," the Rev. Mr. Brooks told his congregation. "They are riff-raff and numskulls."

Mr. Brooks said that neither of the Rockefellers would again attend service at his church until the danger of an I. W. W. invasion of Tarrytown had entirely passed.

John D. Rockefeller attended church at Pocantico Hills. He mingled with the congregation and shook hands freely with those who approached him. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was absent from Pocantico Hills.

LEAGUE TO PUSH FIGHT.

Issues Statement Defending the Right to Free Speech.

The Free Speech League issued a long statement yesterday, announcing its purpose "to intercede in every case in which the constitutional right of free speech is denied" and to carry on "the fight for free speech at Tarrytown until the issue is settled in conformity with the national and State constitutions."

"We admit the right of any community," the statement says, "to regulate outdoor meetings and to shift the place of meetings in cases where traffic would be impeded, but we say that this contention must be bona fide and not a mere pretext, as it was in the Tarrytown case.

"We admit that the police have a right to arrest any speaker whose words lead to crime, but we deny that the police have a right to forbid speaking because they conjecture that it may be the intention of a speaker to use such words."

C. W. ELIOT "FIRST CITIZEN."

Preferential Ballot in Massachusetts So Names Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 7.—President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard has been adjudged the "first citizen of Massachusetts."

Nine representative men in this State were asked to name the first citizen of this State, and these nine men made nine different answers.

To arrive at a definite result a preferential ballot as printed. The returns from it have been tabulated, and it appears that 2,617 persons participated in the ballot. A majority of these would be 1,309. Nobody receives a clear majority for first choice, but by counting first and second, according to the principle of the preferential ballot now in vogue in many of the Western States, a majority was soon obtained. President Eliot's total for first and second places amounts to 1,342.

Chas. E. Matthews, the Desk Man, now 51 E. 25th St.; also Commercial Stationery.—Adv.

STARVING SISTERS ASK POLICE AID

Two Young Women Out of Work Slept in the Park Until They Were Driven Away.

Shortly after dawn yesterday morning Detective John Haggerty was stopped at 127th Street and Lexington Avenue by two young women, who said they were starving. They told the policeman that in the last two weeks they had slept in Central Park and for three days had been without food. Their pale faces and the condition of their clothing bore out their story.

Detective Haggerty took them to the East 126th Street Police Station, where coffee and sandwiches were provided for them and they were put in charge of the matron. They said they were Dinah Meyers, 18 years old, and Pearl Schwartz, 20 years old, step-sisters whose relatives in this country were all dead.

Several years ago they had come to this country with their mother and her second husband, the father of Dinah Meyers. Mr. Meyers died soon after his arrival. Two years ago their mother died, and on her deathbed they promised her that they would always stay together.

They went to work in a factory downtown and made their home together in a furnished room. A few months ago they lost their employment. For weeks they sought new jobs unsuccessfully. They made the little money they had saved go very far, but two weeks ago their last cent was gone and they were compelled to give up their room.

The first night after that they wandered about the streets. Many times, they said, they took refuge in hallways from men who accosted and followed them. The next day they spent without food. To avoid a second experience on the streets they slept under some deep bushes at the north end of Central Park and in the morning washed their hands and faces at a near-by fountain in the park.

On their second day without food hunger forced them to beg. They went to bakeries and restaurants, saying they were starving, and made their meals from scraps of food. At night they returned to their shelter in the park, where they stayed thereafter at night, except when rain forced them to sleep in hallways. For several days they were successful in begging food, but about a week ago the persons who had helped them became tired of their daily visits and refused to give them anything. For three days they were unable to get anything at all to eat. Then before daybreak yesterday morning, a policeman beat about the bushes where they were sleeping, finally stumbled over them and ordered them out of the park.

A short time after that they appealed to the detective. The thought of asking the city authorities for help, they said, had never occurred to them. After the two girls had told their story to Magistrate Paul Krotel yesterday, he sent for a representative of the Sheltering Home for Girls. The young women were paroled in the custody of Mrs. Elizabeth Barnett of 67 West Tenth Street, who is in charge of a department of the home, until Thursday morning.

HAS AN ABNORMAL MEMORY.

Youth, Known as "the Human Encyclopedia," Equal to Questions.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., June 7.—Cleo Smith, the "human encyclopedia," submitted tonight to rapid questioning for three-quarters of an hour by psychologists and others in the public library on geography and mathematics and made only one mistake.

One hundred questioners heckled him as fast as they could with printed data before them. Smith's answers came quick and distinct.

At the conclusion of the examination Dr. Duren J. M. Ward of the Colorado New Psychological Society said that young Smith was possessed of what was known as a "spatial" memory and had a remarkable gift.

"What is the negro population of Atlanta?" was one of the questions asked Smith. His prompt answer tallied exactly with the last census figures.

The only question that nonplussed him was: "Who is the Governor of North Carolina?"

Other questions he answered correctly related to the names of all the capitals of the world, their altitude and population, the population of every county seat in the United States; the total number of foreigners, number of counties, date of admittance, and the number of manufactures in each State, as well as the number of manufactures in Canada and every principal city of the United States.

Smith, who came here from Green Forest, Ark., is a youth of 20, but does not look over 16.

DIES PLAYING BASEBALL.

Youth Expires After Crossing the Home Plate in Harlem.

Charles Clarke, 18 years old, of 114 East Ninetieth Street, a member of the St. Stephen's Lyceum baseball team, died of heart disease yesterday afternoon in a baseball game played with the Knights of Columbus team at the foot of Dyckman Street.

In the fifth inning Clarke was on second base, when one of his companions knocked a liner into centre field. Clarke ran across the home plate and staggered to an embankment in the rear of the catcher. Then he fell over unconscious. Patrolman Burke called an ambulance from the Washington Heights Hospital, but when Dr. Schoeler got there the boy was dead. The body was taken to the St. Nicholas Avenue Police Station, with the other players acting as an escort. Later it was taken away by Dr. Arthur B. Cannon, a brother-in-law, who lives at the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Kroonland, Capt. Cecilie, (North German Lloyd,) from Boulogne to New York, was 600 miles E. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M., June 6.—Advertisement.

WON'T LET HUERTA BLOCKADE TAMPICO; COLLAPSE OF MEDIATION NOW FEARED

Badger Reports Huerta Ships Moving to Blockade; Daniels Indicates Purpose to Keep the Port Open

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—This telegram was received by the Navy Department today from Rear Admiral Badger:

10 A. M., Sunday, June 7.—Position of Mexican gunboats Bravo and Zaragosa at 9 A. M., latitude 19.43, longitude 96.3. Headed for Tampico. Making about nine knots. Should arrive off Panuco River about 5 A. M. tomorrow. Tacoma and Sacramento following in observation. BADGER.

Tonight Secretary Daniels issued this official statement:

The Navy Department has issued no new orders to Admiral Badger since the Mexican gunboats were reported to be leaving Puerto Mexico. The department has at no time contemplated furnishing a convoy for the Antilla or any other ship, nor have any orders to that effect been issued.

No word whatever has been received as to whether or not the warships of other nations have been notified of the blockade of Tampico, or what their attitude would be toward such a blockade. There has been no change in the policy of the Government in reference to its desire that the Port of Tampico shall be open to all commerce.

The only orders regarding Tampico that have been issued, so far as known, were in the form of a message, sent to Admiral Badger on May 18, stating that the Government desired that there should be no interference with commerce at that port.

SHOT BURWELL, THEN BURNED HIS BODY

Federal Troops Found to Have Executed Him with Another American Near Tampico.

INQUIRY BY COMMITTEE

Rebels Helped to Unearth Bones and Unburned Clothes—Canada Sends Report to Washington.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, June 8.—Consul W. W. Canada cabled to the State Department this afternoon a report in which full details were given of the execution by Federal soldiers of Walter Burwell, who was first stated to be a nephew of Secretary Daniels.

The report states that Burwell and another American, whose name was not given, were executed the first week in May by a Federal force under the command of Col. Quirol. The scene of the execution was about two leagues from Ozuluana, a little place near Tampico.

The report states that Burwell and the other American were arrested during an anti-American demonstration at Ozuluana, following the capture of Vera Cruz by the United States forces, and kept in jail until the first week in May.

Then Col. Quirol, with a company of soldiers, arrived, ostensibly to take the prisoners to some interior point. Sixteen prisoners in all, of whom fourteen were Mexicans, including two women, were taken a short distance out. Then Col. Quirol ordered Burwell executed by a firing squad of six men. About a mile further on the second American was killed in the same way. Their bodies were burned where they were shot.

A short distance further the fourteen Mexicans, all rebel sympathizers, were killed, but their bodies were not burned.

After the Constitutionalists took Tampico, a committee headed by Frank Assize was organized to solve the mystery of Burwell's fate. The committee found several witnesses of the execution who told of the robbery of Burwell by Col. Quirol and then took the committee to the scene of his exection. There they found charred bones and clothing. Enough clothing was left unburned to make a positive identification. The unburned clothing consisted of a shirt, a cravat, socks and shoes. The bones and clothing were placed in a box and are now at Tampico, awaiting instructions from the State Department.

The committee also found the bones and some unburned clothes of the other American, which have also been placed in a box at Tampico.

The report concludes by saying that every possible assistance was given by the Constitutionalists in determining the facts of Burwell's death.

Reports that Burwell, who was a young rancher, had been spirited away, reached the United States only a few days after the actual event, but the details of his fate were not divulged. Secretary Daniels has stated that Burwell was not his nephew, as the first despatches reported.

BLOCKADE IS ON—BLANQUET.

War Minister Tells of Other Moves Against the Rebels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 7.—War Minister Blanquet was asked this evening whether it was true that the Eighty-ninth Infantry, which left the city hastily last night, had gone to disperse a band of Zapatistas which had approached Chalco, a town in the State of Mexico a short distance from the capital. Minister Blanquet said that the Eighty-ninth Infantry had gone on quite a different mission.

The Minister was again questioned about the landing of arms and ammunition at Tampico for the rebels, and, while declining to make any comment, said that a blockade had now been established.

Minister Blanquet said that Gen. Joaquin Maass, not content with placing San Luis Potosi in a posture of defense, was assuming the offensive.

The Minister said he was without news of measures reported to have been taken by the rebels under Gen. Angeles to repair the line south of Saltillo, with a view to advancing toward San Luis Potosi, or about the rumors of the troops of the Guaymas garrison being placed aboard merchant vessels, as preliminary to departure, but he said a strong Federal column had been sent from Guadalajara to disperse rebel bands in the neighborhood of Sayula and to re-establish rail communication between Guadalajara and Colima.

War Minister Blanquet said this morning that reinforcements dispatched to Cuernavaca under Gen. Luis Hernandez had arrived there last night and would co-operate to repulse the attacking rebels.

The Minister of the Interior, Señor Alcocer, said tonight that rail communication between Mexico City and Guadalajara had been re-established.

Gen. Huerta spent a quiet Sunday at home. Toward evening he drove in his automobile, with his aids, on San Francisco Street.

GERMANS AT THE CAPITAL

Confer with Minister — Hope for Condemned Soldier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, June 7.—Carl Heynan, the Brazilian Consul and freight representative of the Hamburg-American Line, arrived in this city early this morning, accompanied by Commander Koehler of the cruiser Dresden and Richard Everbusch, German Consul at Tampico.

Mr. Heynan was seen by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, who asked him for information about the landing of arms at Puerto Mexico from the Ypiranga and the fining of that vessel by the American naval authorities. Mr. Heynan said he had made a full statement on the subject to press representatives at Vera Cruz, and had nothing to add thereto.

Commander Koehler and Consul Everbusch were in conference this morning with German Minister von Hintze, and had luncheon at the legation.

It is a subject of favorable comment that Sergt. Juan Diaz of the Eighty-ninth Infantry, sentenced to death for the murder of Lieut. Adolfo Lopez de Mendoza, is receiving the benefit of legal recourses. The Sergeant has been interned at the Santiago military prison, and the military commandery is today preparing a report on his case, to be submitted to the First District Judge, to whom Diaz appealed.

The appeal is based on the contention that Diaz should have been tried by an ordinary, not by an extraordinary, court-martial. Whatever the decision of the District Judge may be, it will go to the Supreme Court for revision, and meantime Diaz will remain in the Santiago prison.

TAMPICO SETS UP GUNS.

River Channel Will Be Blocked if Huerta Gunboats Attack.

TAMPICO, June 7.—In anticipation of an attack on the city by the gunboats Zaragoza and Bravo, the work of erecting fortifications at the mouth of the river here is being rushed. Five heavy guns already have been placed. Steps also are being taken to block the channel of the river should such a step be necessary.

Gen. Luis Caballero, Constitutionalist Governor of Tamaulipas, has decided that the notes of all the Mexican banks dated subsequent to Feb. 13 are invalid within his State. It is understood that a similar decree will be issued in all other States in control of the Constitutionalists. The effect of the decree threatens the prostration of all business. The only private bank at Tampico already has closed. The other banks have not opened since the fall of the city.

The foreign Consuls met today and discussed the situation. They resolved to inform their respective Governments of the existing conditions. Representatives of the oil companies and of all the other important business concerns in the city are conferring tonight to decide upon a course of action.

Ford Electric Wiring—Home Office Factory, 39 West 35th Street.—Adv.

Federal Gunboats Due to Reach the Rebel Port This Morning.

HOPE TO SEIZE THE ANTILLA

Two U. S. Warships Are Trailing Them and Mayo Takes Post on the Minnesota.

INTENDS TO KEEP PORT OPEN

Daniels Makes It Known That Previous Orders to Fleet Remain in Force.

REBEL BATTERIES ON ALERT

Masked Guns Have Been Set Up in the Panuco River to Resist Any Blockade.

WASHINGTON LOSING HOPE

Huerta Expected to End Negotiations Summarily if His Ships Are Interfered With.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The prevailing opinion in Washington tonight is that the fate of mediation will be definitely decided within the next sixty hours. At midnight the two Huerta gunboats—the Bravo and the Zaragosa—which set out last night from Puerto Mexico to blockade the rebel port of Tampico, were within forty miles of their destination, and the proclaimed blockade was expected to be technically effective by 5 o'clock tomorrow morning. At the same time the Antilla, with its cargo of ammunition for the rebels, passed the Florida Straits today, and, heading across the Gulf of Mexico, was expected to reach Tampico some time on Wednesday.

The crisis is expected to become acute when the Antilla nears her destination, which will then be guarded by practically the whole of Gen. Huerta's navy. There has been no change of the orders to Rear Admiral Badger and Rear Admiral Mayo to take steps to prevent interference with commerce into and out of Tampico by the Federal vessels. These orders were issued before the Niagara Falls conference began.

This message from Admiral Badger was received by the Navy Department today:

10 A. M. Sunday, June 7.—Position of Mexican gunboats Bravo and Zaragosa at 9 A. M. Latitude 19.43, Longitude 96.3, headed for Tampico, making about nine knots. Should arrive off Panuco River about 5 A. M. tomorrow. Tacoma and Sacramento following in observation. BADGER.

When this report reached Washington it was immediately communicated to President Wilson, Secretary Daniels, and Secretary Bryan. Secretary Daniels hastened from church to his office. The President conferred over the telephone with Cabinet officials, and also received important messages from the American delegates to the mediation conference at Niagara Falls. These were believed to have a bearing on the impending delicate situation at Tampico, but no announcements were made concerning the interchanges.

Presumably in preparation for developments following the arrival of the Mexican gunboats, Rear Admiral Mayo today transferred his flag from the monitor Ozark, on which he has remained in the Panuco River, near Tampico, to the twenty-gun battleship Minnesota. The Minnesota is reported tonight as stationed just outside the river. This is where the Federal gunboats are expected to establish their blockade.

The Navy Department tonight is as determined as ever to prevent the Antilla's cargo from being detained on its way to the Constitutionalists or from falling into the hands of Gen. Huerta.

The Navy Department's intention was made certain tonight in a written response prepared by Secretary Daniels to questions addressed to him.

To Keep Tampico Open.

The Secretary's statement reads:

"The Navy Department has issued no new orders to Admiral Badger since the Mexican gunboats were reported to be leaving Puerto Mexico. The department has at no time contemplated furnishing a convoy for the Antilla or any other ship, nor have any orders to that effect been issued. No word whatever has been received as to whether or not the warships of other nations have been notified of the blockade of Tampico, or what their attitude would be toward such a blockade. There has been no change in the policy of the Government in reference to its desire that the port of Tampico shall be open to all commerce."

The reference to the convoy for the Antilla is taken to mean that the Administration bases its present course at Tampico, not on the need of obtaining a safe landing for the Antilla's cargo in particular, but on the general principle of maintaining Tampico as a port open to commerce of all kinds, going in both directions. The reference to the other nations probably means that

the department will hold, in case the notice has not been made general, that the notice is irregular. It is understood here, however, that the notice has been given to all Governments.

It was said here tonight that if the commanders of the Zaragoza and the Bravo carried out the order they received from Gen. Huerta it was difficult to see how a clash between their ships and the American warships can be avoided. No one, of course, expects this clash to be in the dramatic form of a naval engagement between the gunboats and the American vessels, but a peremptory order from the American commander for the Mexican gunboats to make way for the rebel cargo would be in international law a clash as unmistakable as the sinking of the Huertista boats.

Knell to Peace Parleys.

It is not believed here that the conversations at Niagara Falls would last more than a few hours beyond a clash of this sort. If the American ships, either by force or by the threat of force, cause the Tampico's cargo to be landed intact, all the conditions precedent to the Niagara conferences, it is believed, will have been nullified.

That situation has been foreseen for several days and has not disturbed the Administration. Of graver concern is the attitude of the Constitutionalists toward the threatening clash. From the first the Constitutionalists, especially that faction represented by Gen. Carranza, have resented the presence of American soldiers on Mexican soil. The Constitutionalists here fear that a collision between the Federal gunboats and the American ships will force the United States to order the army at Vera Cruz to begin its march on Mexico City without delay.

It is known beyond question that the Administration has looked beyond the efforts of the mediators at Niagara Falls to the time when negotiations with the Constitutionalists would be resumed on the old basis of friendly understanding. Since the Antilla incident seemed to threaten the success of the Niagara conferences this expectation of renewed relations with Gen. Carranza has become almost eager. The protest of the Huertista delegates at Niagara against the shipment of arms from the United States was discounted in advance.

But the Constitutionalists tonight seem to fear that the resumption of hostilities between the United States and the forces of Gen. Huerta would make a resumption of the former direct communications between themselves and the Washington Government very difficult. They refused to participate in the Niagara Conference because they wanted to wage their war on Huerta and conduct their internal affairs to suit themselves. For the same reason they do not wish an American invasion even of Federal territory, for they fear that would lead to a gradual extension of American military authority that would ultimately include the Constitutionalist States of Mexico.

Rebels Would Avert Crisis.

In their anxiety to obviate any such crisis tonight they are considering all sorts of plans to prevent a clash over their cargo of ammunition. They first suggested and then rejected the suggestion that the Antilla be diverted to Havana, Matamoras, or Tuxpam. Without decision, they were discussing late tonight a proposal to screen the Antilla's lights and let her "run the blockade" in the old-fashioned style, taking the risk of a few badly aimed shots from the Federal gunboats.

The reluctance of the Constitutionalists at Tampico to have the assistance of the United States in bringing the Antilla to a safe landing was indicated plainly in a communication handed two days ago to Clarence A. Miller, the American Consul at Tampico, by Gen. Luis Caballero, the Constitutionalist commandant of the city. He informed Mr. Miller, he explained, so that the American war vessels lying off Tampico might withdraw from the line of fire.

The Constitutionalists believe the United States will follow the precedent set at Bluefields, Nicaragua, a few years ago, when the cruiser Des Moines protected shipments of ammunition to Nicaraguan revolutionists against "seven days' blockade by the gunboats of Zelaya." They fear that the Federal gunboats may commit some overt act, even to the extent of firing a broadside at the American warships, in order to precipitate a situation calculated to arouse the Mexican populace.

According to wireless advices received by the Constitutionalists today from their agents on the Antilla that ship has a run of about 750 miles to make across the Gulf. The suggestion that the Antilla might be diverted to Matamoras across the Rio Grande from Brownsville, Texas, to land her cargo was rejected for one reason because the channel at Matamoras was not deep enough to accommodate the Antilla.

When the Huerta gunboats arrive off Tampico tomorrow morning Admiral Mayo will, it is expected, notify their commanders of the attitude of this Government. It is impossible, it was asserted here tonight, for the Bravo and Zaragoza to station themselves across the breakwater at the mouth of the Panuco River so as to bar the entry of the Antilla. The Constitutionalists, according to information received here, have a masked battery near the mouth of the river.

The right of blockade is a belligerent right, according to the Digest of International Law compiled by John Bassett Moore, former counselor of the State Department. Constitutionalists here say the moment Huerta proclaimed a blockade of Tampico he recognized them as belligerents.

In the famous Prize Cases, the Supreme Court held that "neutrals may question the existence of a blockade, and challenge the legal authority of the party which has undertaken to establish it," but that "one belligerent, engaged in actual war, has a right to blockade the ports of another, and neutrals are bound to respect that right."

The blockade of the ports of the Confederacy under President Lincoln's proclamation of April 19, 1861, was held to be valid.

Technicalities of Blockade.

A de facto blockade is constituted merely by the fact of investment, and without any necessity for a public notification. A public or governmental blockade is one where investment is not only actually established, but where also a public notification is made to neutral powers. This is what Gen. Huerta has done.

In the prize cases the Supreme Court held that "blockade being a belligerent right, any recognized belligerent has the authority to exercise it, and the refusal to respect a blockade duly instituted would in effect be a denial to the party establishing it of the possession of belligerent rights." The American Government, not having recognized any of the acts of the Huerta Government as valid, may not recognize his declaration of the Tampico blockade as valid. In doing so would deny to the Huerta Government the possession of belligerent rights, although those rights have heretofore been assumed. Such denial might inferentially deny the possession of belligerent rights to the Constitutionalists.

In the prize case it was ruled that "to justify the exercise of the right of blockade and legalize the capture of a neutral vessel for violating it, a state of actual war must exist and the neutral vessel must have knowledge or notice that it is the intention of one belligerent to blockade the ports of the other. But it is not necessary that the party claiming them should be at war with a separate and independent power."

The Antilla is not an American vessel in the sense of flying the American flag. She is American owned and Cuban registered and flies the Cuban flag, but she has an American cargo. The American Government may claim that on account of the oil interests in the Panuco district and trade between Galveston and other American ports and Tampico, it has a preponderant interest in trade, with Tampico sufficient to maintain Tampico as an open port.

Constitutionalists here seem to have heard nothing of the rumor that President Wilson might recognize Gen. Carranza upon his proclaiming himself Provisional President.

Prompt recognition of Gen. Carranza, it is asserted, would prove the easiest solution of the Mexican problem for the President, and would obviate the difficult plan for setting up a provisional Government by commission, which would have the ardent support neither of the Cientificos nor the rebels.

ENVOYS IN GLOOM OVER ANTILLA CRISIS

Mexican Delegates Formally Told by Americans of Purpose to Prevent Blockade.

OIL GIVEN AS ONE EXCUSE

Pessimism Now Prevails as to a Peaceful Settlement of Mexico's Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., June 7.—Through the A B C mediators the American delegates to the Peace Conference informed the Mexican delegates today of the intention of the United States Government to maintain Tampico as an open port.

No definite course in answer to this intention has been determined on by the Mexican delegation, but the fear is prevalent here that Gen. Huerta will instruct his representatives to withdraw from the mediation negotiations if American warships prevent Mexican gunboats from interfering with the steamship Antilla when she attempts to land at Tampico the cargo of arms and ammunition for the Constitutionalists, shipped from New York last week.

A full meeting of the mediators and the American and Mexican delegates to consider the affair has been called for Tuesday. A preliminary "conversation" on the same subject will take place between the mediators and the American delegates tomorrow.

In spite of an outward display of optimism, the mediators are deeply concerned over the possible failure of their effort to bring peace to Mexico, and the mediation delegates have shown that the Antilla matter has agitated them greatly.

The only hopeful view of the present situation is held by the American delegates. They are understood to be of the opinion that the decision of the United States to maintain Tampico as an open port will be explained in a satisfactory manner, and that there will be no occasion for a break in the peace negotiations on account of it.

According to one report current here, Gen. Huerta sent an inquiry to his delegates as to the attitude of the United States toward the port of Tampico. It is said that the American delegates consulted Washington, and then told the mediators that the United States had taken the position that Tampico was open to the commerce of the world, and that this attitude had been assumed immediately after the Constitutionalists seized Tampico, in order primarily to protect shipments of oil to all parts of the world. It had been thought, the statement is said to have continued, that Gen. Huerta's gunboats might interfere with these oil shipments in his desire to hamper the Constitutionalists from obtaining revenues.

Called Violation of Agreement.

Previous to receipt of official word about the position of the United States the strong feeling among the Mexican delegates over the case of the Antilla was made known in a semi-formal way to the mediators by Señor Rabasa of the Mexican delegation. At a conference between them the Antilla incident was discussed, but the mediators said to their view that the matter was not one that called for their action.

The mediators learned that a message received by the Mexican delegates from Señor Riano, the Spanish Ambassador in Washington, who is representing Mexican interests there, contained no information about the Antilla incident, except that embraced in newspaper reports. The Spanish Ambassador has not made any protest on the subject to the State Department, and from what could be gathered here he confined his action in the matter to mere inquiries as to the department's knowledge of the Antilla's intentions. In the opinion of the mediators, any representations to the United States Government in regard to the prospective landing of the Antilla's cargo at Tampico must be made by the Mexican Federal authorities through the Spanish Ambassador and not through the board of mediation.

The Mexican Government regards the failure of the United States to stop the shipment of arms from New York as a violation of the agreement of the suspension of hostilities between Mexico and the United States, but the mediators, while not committing themselves as to the merits of that charge, hold that their position as friends of both disputants does not extend to determining whether the Antilla shipment is contrary to the letter or spirit of the existing armistice.

Still Hopeful of Carranza.

The three mediators were not overlooking the ever-present danger that may come from a refusal by Gen. Carranza to accept their invitation to participate in the conference. The faith of the mediators in President Wilson has not been abandoned, however, and there were indications today that they were pinning their hopes of peace on the confident feeling that the President was so sincerely anxious to obtain a successful outcome of the peace movement that he would not permit it to fail, no matter what course Carranza might take.

There is no doubt that the mediators believe that if President Wilson will accept the pacification plan agreed on by the American and Mexican delegates here, and already affirmed by Gen. Huerta, peace in Mexico will be assured. This plan provides for the establishment of a provisional government in Mexico City, which is to be recognized by the United States and is to receive the moral support of the Washington Administration. The mediators are credited with being convinced that if this government is established under the Niagara Falls plan, and is recognized by President Wilson, the revolutionary movement will disintegrate and all classes of people will join in supporting the new provisional authority.

One report today that tended to disturb the serenity of the mediation contingent was that as soon as Gen. Carranza established a government at Saltillo he would be recognized as Provisional President of Mexico by President Wilson. This report came from Washington. Opinion was general that such recognition would mark the beginning of the end of the mediation negotiations.

EXPECT ANTILLA TOMORROW.

Vera Cruz Not Sending More Ships to Tampico to Protect Her.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
From a Staff Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, June 7.—The steamer Antilla is expected to arrive at Tampico on Tuesday. Her ammunition will be landed, and if necessary the Antilla will be protected from Federal interference by the gunboats Sacramento and Paducah. None of the vessels at Vera Cruz will go to Tampico, as the Sacramento and Paducah are able to handle the job easily.

Reports reaching here today are to the effect that a freight wreck at Alta Luz, between Vera Cruz and Mexico City, was caused by rebels lifting up the rails. It is even reported that dynamite was used. This, however, cannot be confirmed. Mexican Federals are insisting the wreck was due to rains.

A Lieutenant of the Twenty-fifth Infantry shot and killed Narcisso Guerrero, a drink-crazed Mexican, late last night. The Mexican had stabbed two native policemen, and when the officer interfered he turned on him. The officer ordered Guerrero to halt, and when he did not obey fired twice, killing him instantly. The shooting occurred in the western end of the city, near the beginning of the Alameda.

By The Associated Press.

VERA CRUZ, June 7.—The attention of all Americans here, members of the army, and refugees, is centred on Tampico and the situation that may develop from the attempt of the steamer Antilla to land a cargo of arms for the rebels and of the Federal gunboats to prevent it so doing.

The gunboats Zaragoza and Bravo passed here early today bound north, followed by American warships, which have orders to keep them under watch. If the American ships have instructions to prevent interference with the Antilla, either by threatening to use their guns or by keeping between the steamer and the Huerta gunboats, Gen. Funston has no knowledge of them.

PLOTTING AGAINST VILLA.

Some of Carranza's Followers Trying to Force a Break.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, June 7.—The cause of Constitutionalist government, as represented by the party of that name, is being threatened by political dissensions and petty discords. Manuel Chao, deposed Governor of Chihuahua, is at the border trying to influence public sentiment for Carranza and against Villa. He crossed the border today and spent the day in conference with a number of the bankers of the Constitutionalist cause in his room at a private hotel. His effort is believed to be directed toward getting as many of Villa's supporters and financial bankers as possible allied with Carranza and against Villa. Chao just came from Parral, where he had a long conference with Luis Herrera, brother of Maclovio Herrera, who is slated for Villa's place if the leader is unhorsed.

While Chao is trying to avenge himself for the forcible removal from the Governor's chair at Chihuahua, Villa remains at the State capital in close conference with his political advisers and closest allies. He is aware of the effort that is being made by Carranza's petty chiefs to turn feeling against him, and he is doing everything to counteract the influence. Aligned against Villa are a half dozen Generals. The friendship of Villa for the United States, and the fact that George C. Carothers is traveling in a private train with him as the personal representative of Secretary Bryan are also being used against Villa and are whispered behind his back of being an American lover and against his own people.

Carranza has finally consented that Villa shall lead the main body of troops through the State of Zacatecas, in spite of the fact that Pancho Villa was announced as the supreme chief of the Central Zone and equal in power to Villa as long as the commander of the Northern Zone was in that territory.

Señora Carranza and her two daughters left for Saltillo today, where they will join the head of the Provisional Government, and will make their home there with him. Carranza is preparing to announce to the world his Cabinet, set up his Provisional Government, and proclaim that he has taken night of the new Government. It is expected that his answer to the note of inquiry from the peace conference will be a formal announcement of his Provisional Government.

While conditions are somewhat chaotic in Chihuahua and Coahuila, Sonora is in a condition of civil war. Gov. José Maria Maytorena, leader of the anti-Carranza faction, is under arrest in Hermosillo, according to meagre dispatches coming from the State capital. Gen. Calles, Carranza's commander, has declared martial law, and the Yaqui Indians are marching to the rescue of Maytorena, looting and burning as they march north through the Yaqui Valley. Fighting between the Pesqueira and Maytorena factions is expected at any time, and Carranza may be forced to send his force to the northwestern State.

Constitutionalist agents announced today that Gen. Carranza had spent Sunday at Paredon, and that he would make his entry tomorrow into Saltillo, his former State capital, where it is expected he will establish his provisional government and issue a reply to the latest note of the mediators at Niagara Falls.

PEACE FORUM ON MEXICO.

Wise Despot Needed, Says Clews, Who Indorses Monroe Doctrine.

"Mexico needs an intelligent despotism," said Henry Clews, discussing Mexican affairs last night at a meeting of the International Peace Forum in the Metropolitan Temple. He said he hoped for the best from the "A B C" mediation, though peace seemed doubtful from that source. Mr. Clews believes the Monroe Doctrine has had a good effect in Mexico. He said of this:

"Were it not for the Monroe Doctrine it is more than likely that several foreign powers would have landed marines in Mexico under the pretense of affording protection to foreigners and their property; and had they gone there it may have been a long time before they departed, for most of the nations are land-hungry and might have found further pretense for staying there."

New Crew for Mexico Patrol.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, June 7.—The German cruiser Nürnberg arrived here today from Mexico, and is awaiting a new crew from Germany, because the enlistment of the present crew is expiring.

You will never fully appreciate what real "Mineral Water" is until you have tried

MATTONI WATER

"Not artificially charged."

A most delightfully refreshing and healthful table water.

At all leading restaurants and grocers. Interesting booklet sent on request.

Mattoni Water Co., 47 W. 34th St., New York City.

MEN WHO STOOD OUT IN VERA CRUZ FIGHT

Admiral Fletcher Names Many Who Were Distinguished for Bravery and Efficiency.

THREE ARE HIGH OFFICERS

Capt. Rush, Lieut. Col. Neville, and Lieut. Commander Buchanan—New Yorkers on Roll of Enlisted Men.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—"Resourcefulness, courage and devotion to duty of all officers of the landing force was everything that could be desired, and reflected the highest credit on our naval service," Rear Admiral Fletcher says in a report accompanying his story of the seizure of Vera Cruz, made public today by the Navy Department.

Many officers of the Navy and the Marine Corps who distinguished themselves for cool indifference to danger and skill in handling their men were named for special honor in Admiral Fletcher's report. Three were picked for "eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle." They were:

Capt. W. R. Rush, U. S. N. Commanding Naval Brigade.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Neville, U. S. M. C. Commanding Second Regiment Marines.

Lieut. Commander A. Buchanan, U. S. N. Commanding First Seaman Regiment.

"They are deserving of the highest honors and reawrds," says Admiral Fletcher. "These officers were in both day's fighting, and were almost continually under fire from soon after the landing, about noon on the 21st, until we were in full possession of the city, about noon on the 22d. Their duties required them to be at points of great danger in directing their officers and men, and they exhibited conspicuous courage, coolness, and skill in their conduct of the fighting. Upon their courage and skill, more than upon that of any others, depended success or failure. Their responsibilities were greatest and they met them by conduct eminent and conspicuous in the battle."

Of the conduct of Major R. C. Berkeley, U. S. M. C., Lieut. R. Wainwright, U. S. N., Major G. S. Reid, U. S. M. C., Lieut. G. W. S. Castle, U. S. N., the report says:

"They were eminent and conspicuous in command of their battalions. These officers were in the fighting of both days and exhibited courage and skill in leading their men through the action."

Bravery of Other Officers.

Capt. H. McL. P. Huse, U. S. N., Lieut. G. M. Courts, U. S. N., Lieut. F. J. Fletcher, U. S. N., are reported as "eminent and conspicuous in the performance of their duties."

"Lieut. Courts," Admiral Fletcher says, "had well qualified himself by thorough study during his year on duty in Mexico to deal with the conditions of this engagement, and his services were of great value to me. He twice volunteered and passed in an open boat through the zone of fire to convey important orders to the Chester, then under a severe fire.

"Lieut. Fletcher was in charge of the Esperanza, and succeeded in getting on board over 350 refugees, many of them after the conflict had commenced. This ship, being struck more than thirty times, but he succeeded in getting all the refugees placed in safety."

Capt. J. H. Hughes, U. S. M. C.; Capt. W. N. Hill, U. S. M. C.; Capt. E. T. Fryer, U. S. M. C.; Capt. J. F. Dyer, U. S. M. C.; Ensign T. S. Wilkinson, U. S. N.; Ensign G. M. Lowry, U. S. N.; Ensign O. C. Badger, U. S. N.; Ensign P. W. Foster, U. S. N., were "eminent and conspicuous in their conduct, leading their men with skill and courage."

Surgeon M. S. Elliott, U. S. N., brigade surgeon, was "eminent and conspicuous in the efficient establishment and operation of the base hospital."

Chief Boatswain John McCloy, U. S. N., is praised for having taken three picket launches mounting one-pounders along the sea front of Vera Cruz in front of the Naval School and Custom House.

"The launches drew the combined fire of the Mexicans in that vicinity, and thus enabled the cruisers to shell them out temporarily and save our men on shore," the report says.

Attention is invited to the conduct of Commander W. A. Moffett of the Chester, Commander H. O. Stickney of the Prairie, and Commander W. K. Harrison of the San Francisco," says Admiral Fletcher. "Commander Stickney covered the landing on the 21st with the guns of the Prairie, and throughout the attack and occupation rendered important assistance to our forces on shore with his three-inch battery. Commanders Moffett and Harrison brought their ships in the inner harbor during night of the 21-22d without assistance of pilot or navigation lights, and were in position the morning of the 22d to use their guns at a critical time with telling effect in the final advance of our men.

Honors on the Second Day.

"All the officers heretofore mentioned were engaged in both days' fighting. The following are the names of those mentioned in the second day's engagement only:

"Major A. V. Catlin, U. S. M. C.

"Major S. D. Butler, U. S. M. C.

"Lieut. Commander A. B. Keating, U. S. N.

"Lieut. F. V. McNair, U. S. N.

"Lieut. J. C. Townsend, U. S. N.

"Lieut. A. Seaton, U. S. N.

"In command of their battalions they and Lieut. Commander R. Z. Johnston, U. S. N., regimental adjutant, were eminent and conspicuous in their conduct. They exhibited courage and skill in leading their men through the action of the 22d and in the final occupation of the city.

"During the second day's fighting Lieut. J. Grady, U. S. N.; Lieut. C. C. Hartigan, U. S. N., and Lieut. (junior grade) J. H. Ingram, U. S. N., were eminent and conspicuous."

Admiral Fletcher named several officers for extraordinary heroism in battle. In that connection he said:

"Capt. H. A. Anderson, U. S. M. C. commanded the Second Seaman Regiment. In marching his regiment across the open space in front of the Naval Academy and other buildings he unexpectedly met a heavy fire from riflemen, machine guns, and one-pounders, which caused part of his command to break and fall back, and many casualties occurred among them at this time. His indifference to the heavy fire, to which he himself was exposed at the head of his regiment, showed him to be fearless and courageous in battle.

"Lieut. J. P. Lannon, U. S. N., assisted a wounded man under heavy fire, and, after returning to the head of his battalion, was himself desperately wounded.

"Ensign H. C. Frazier, U. S. N., ran forward to rescue a wounded man, and in doing so he was so exposed that the fire of his own men was temporarily suspended for fear of hitting him. He returned at once to his position in line.

"Ensign R. O. McDonnell, U. S. N., brigade signal officer, posted on the roof of the Terminal Hotel on landing, established a signal station there, and personally, day and night, maintained communication between the troops and the ships.

"Chief Boatswain John McCloy, in addition to his commendation for 'eminent and conspicuous service in battle,' is deserving of recognition for 'extraordinary heroism in battle.' During the engagement of the launches under his command he was shot through the thigh, but refused to leave his post of duty until the conflict had ceased on the following day.

"Surgeon Langhorne is commended by his regimental commander for showing extraordinary heroism in battle by carrying a wounded man from in front of the Naval Academy while under heavy fire.

"In addition to the above whom I have mentioned for their conduct in battle, the commander of the Third Regiment in his report mentions the following officers for assisting wounded while under fire: Commander H. E. Yarnell, U. S. N.; Lieut. Commander J. Lannon, U. S. N.; Lieut I. C. Johnson, U. S. N.; Ensign H. C. Frazier, U. S. N.; Ensign D. R. Lee, U. S. N.; Ensign L. A. Davidson, U S. N.

The Enlisted Men.

Narratives of the bravery of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps during the fighting at Vera Cruz on April 21 and 22 were included in Rear Admiral Fletcher's report. While the report bestows praise on the entire personnel, the following men were mentioned for conspicuous acts:

H. N. NICKERSON, Wheeling, West Va., boatswain's mate, second class, battleship Utah.

A. DE SOMEL, Milwaukee, Wis., chief turret captain, battleship Utah.

J. G. HARNER, Canton, Ohio, boatswain's mate, battleship Florida.

G. CREGAN, Fort Richmond, N. Y., boatswain's mate, battleship Florida. When Ensign Lowry called for volunteers Cregan responded, and when Schumaker was hit in the head, Cregan endeavored to check the flow of blood with his left hand while he continued to fire with his right.

H. C. BEASLEY, Newark, Ohio, and L. C. SINNETT, both seamen of the battleship Florida.

P. DECKER, Linoleumville, N. Y., boatswain's mate, battleship Florida. On April 21, after Ensign G. M. Lowry had called for volunteers Decker took up a position in their rear about ten yards. When Ensign Lowry stepped back to call the ambulance party to get Schumacker's body a Mexican soldier, who had been hiding behind the boxes in the open warehouse, rose up and was aiming his piece at Ensign Lowry and the five volunteers when Decker diverted his attention to himself and shot him.

C. F. Bishop, Pittsburgh, quartermaster, second class; J. A. WALSH, New York City, seaman; C. LUNDQUIST, NORDSEICK, Valatie, N. Y., ordinary seaman; F. SCHREPPEL, New York City, ordinary seaman; all from the battleship Florida.

N. DUSTRUP, Brooklyn, N. Y., chief turret captain, battleship Utah. He was in command of the second section of the third company. For several hours he was in charge of an advanced barricade under a heavy fire during the afternoon of April 21, and not only captured the utmost ability as a leader of men, but by his marked composure and courage he exerted a great steadying influence on the men around him.

W. B. WEEKS, Red Key, Ind., ordinary seaman, battleship Utah.

B. BERTON, New York City, boatswain's mate, second class, battleship Utah.—Wm. M. Hutchinson, seaman, he occupied an advanced position exposed to the fire from the left of marks and Hotels Buena Vista and Orient, and near by buildings, while scouting to the southeastward of the Custom House, until ordered to withdraw. His work was of special value in locating the established positions of the Mexicans.

F. N. C. OVERALL, Delo, Kan., boatswain's mate, first class, battleship Utah.

F. E. NORMAN, Butler, N. J., coxswain, battleship Utah.

J. DERMONDY, Brooklyn, N. Y., boatswain's mate, second class, battleship Utah.—About 2 P. M., April 21, he led a squad to the roof of the Custom House and succeeded in silencing the fire from the roof of the Hotel Celombe and the houses in that block. His work was particularly effective.

J. G. SMITH, Los Angeles, Cal., fireman, second class, battleship Utah.

A. J. FOGARTY, Cleveland, Ohio, gunner's mate, third class, battleship Utah.

H. C. SHIPMAN, Terre Haute, Ind., coal passer, battleship Utah.

W. S. GLYNN, Middlesburg, Ky.; S. NEUKOM, Highland, Ill.; R. A. DURYEA, Perry, N. Y.; C. D. CAMERON, Brooklyn, N. Y., of the battleship Florida.

ROBERT SEMPLE, Sheridan, Ind., Chief Turret Captain, battleship Florida.

G. E. BANCROFT, Milton, Wis., seaman, battleship New Hampshire.

B. W. CLAGGETT, Laurel, Md., hospital apprentice, battleship Florida.

HARRY SMITH, Suffolk, England, boatswain's mate, first class, battleship New Hampshire.

RAY HOLLOWAY, Syracuse, Ind., gunner's mate, first class, battleship New Hampshire.

P. W. GREEN, St. Louis, Mo., gunner's mate, second class, battleship South Carolina.

F. E. JORGENSEN, Chicago, seaman, battleship Vermont.

GEORGE E. BENT, Lynn, Mass., boatswain's mate, first class, and W. E. STEVENS, Augusta, Me., seaman; both of the battleship New Jersey.

"In connection with the fighting of these two days," Admiral Fletcher says, "I should like to mention Sergeant Miller and Corporal Edwards for the brave, cool manner in which they handled the Colt guns under their charge. Corporal Edwards especially, as he still continued to serve his gun after two men had been wounded and one killed in his immediate vicinity."

In the fight between the Steamers and Mexicans on April 21, these men are picked for special praise:

W. J. GENEREUX, Brooklyn, N. Y., coxswain, battleship Florida.

A. MUELLER, Hammond, Neb., coxswain, battleship Florida.

F. F. SMALLEY, Liberty, Ind., coxswain, battleship Utah.

S. D. BARR, Reistertown, Md., chief yeoman, battleship Florida.

G. BRODBECK, Long Island, N. Y., chief gunner's mate, battleship Florida.

C. R. HARSHBERGER, (killed,) Waverly, N. Y., seaman, battleship Utah.

F. MANZ, Brooklyn, N. Y., (wounded,) ordinary seaman, battleship Utah.

E. VANKAMP, Yelberton, Ohio, fireman, first class, battleship Florida.

R. N. ASH, Philadelphia, fireman, first class, battleship Florida.

J. B. McDONALD, New York City, fireman, first class, battleship Florida.

Others mentioned for bravery are:

A. O'NEILL, Elizabeth, N. J., chief boatswain's mate, battleship Arkansas.

F. H. ROLOFF, Kenosha, Wis., coxswain, battleship Arkansas.

J. J. McLAUGHLIN, Jersey City, N. J., boatswain's mate, second class, battleship Utah.

R. E. ENGLAND, Mount Gilead, Ohio, seaman, battleship Utah.

EDWIN WERTMAN, Canal Dover, Ohio, gunner's mate, first class, battleship Florida.

MIKE COHEN, New York City, and J. E. LEDDICK, Buffalo, N. Y., marine privates —They left their cover on the firing lines, ran with a stretcher and rescued Private A. G. Ebel, who was lying wounded, under a heavy fire, and withdrew him to a place of safety. Showed conspicuous coolness, courage, and good judgment.

J. K. HENDRICKSON, hospital attendant on the cruiser Prairie, and LEE MAHR, Minneapolis, Minn., marine private.

J. A. ANDERSON, Rochester, Ind., coxswain, battleship Florida.

R. G. HART, New Orleans; J. W. HAWKINS, Tampa, Fla., and E. J. CANTWELL, Cincinnati, ordinary seamen on the battleship New Hampshire.

S. CLAY, News Ferry, Va., ordinary seaman, battleship Vermont.

D. J. REILLY, South Boston, Mass., boatswain's mate, battleship Arkansas.

G. BRADLEY, Newport, R. I., chief gunner's mate, battleship Utah.

JOHN H. FAY, Philadelphia, First Sergeant, Marine Corps.

The following men carried wounded men from the firing line, themselves being under fire:

J. P. CUSH, Philadelphia, boatswain's mate, first class, battleship New Hampshire; E. TYBUREC, Cleveland, Ohio, ordinary seaman, battleship South Carolina, picked up and carried a wounded man from in front of the Naval Academy to a place of safety, under a heavy fire, and at once returned to his position on the firing line.

J. R. RISACHER, Paterson, N. J., boatswain's mate, second class, battleship New Hampshire, picked up and carried wounded man from in front of Naval Academy to a place of safety, under a heavy fire, and at once returned to his position on firing line.

JORAN SVESSON, Cambridge, Mass., gunner's mate, first class, battleship Arkansas, was member of Colt gun crew when W. L. Watson, ordinary seaman, was killed. Svesson rushed out in midst of heavy fire from enemy, picked up Watson unaided, brought him to a sheltered place, turned him over to stretcher men.

Fuerst Bismarck's Cargo Not Arms.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—The Hamburg-American Line steamship Fürst Bismarck, the unexpected arrival of which yesterday caused much speculation, began taking on a miscellaneous cargo today and expects to sail early this week for Mexican ports. Unofficial inspection of the cargo of the vessel was to take on showed that it was merchandise and not arms and ammunition, as some thought yesterday. Capt. Mullen of the vessel said he would go to Vera Cruz and Puerto Mexico, discharge, and await orders.

Men Off to Join Vera Cruz Fleet.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 7.—The naval transport Prairie sailed for Philadelphia today carrying a draft of ordinary seamen, coal passers, and others from the training station. The men are bound for Vera Cruz for the battleship fleet.

AUTO KILLS WOMAN, DRIVER SPEEDS ON

Policeman Fires Three Shots at Negro Chauffeur, Who Is Caught When Engine Stalls.

TWO BOYS ARE RUN DOWN

Son of Yonkers Fireman Dies After Motor Hits Him as He Alights from a Car.

An automobile driven by William M. Hobbs, a negro chauffeur employed by Frank M. Stanton, of Whitestone, L. I., ran down and killed an unidentified woman at Lenox Avenue and 118th Street at 11:30 o'clock last night. The negro was driving at from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour, according to witnesses, and after the accident he put on more speed and tried to escape. Patrolman Henne of the West 123d Street police station, who was on fixed post at the point where the accident occurred, fired three shots after the car in an effort to puncture the tires. Between 117th and 116th Streets the engine broke down and Patrolman Finegan, who heard the shots, arrested Hobbs on a charge of homicide. At the time the negro was working hard to get his engine started again. Another negro, Thomas Cavines, of 25 East Eighty-eighth Street, was in the automobile, but he was released on his promise to appear in court.

The dead woman was well dressed and carried a gold-handled umbrella set with pearls. She had also a gold Elgin watch, the case of which was set with one ruby and seven diamonds. The number on the case was 1079580. She was about 35 years old, five feet five inches in height, and weighed 145 pounds. Her dress was of black material.

Patrolman Henne said the woman was waiting for a southbound Lenox Avenue car. He saw the automobile come speeding down the west side of the street and he shouted to the woman. The chauffeur, Henne said, did not sound his horn.

The woman was thrown about twenty feet and suffered a fractured skull. After Hobbs was caught and his auto had been started, the woman was put in the automobile and Hobbs was ordered to drive to the Harlem Hospital at full speed. The woman died before she got there.

Hobbs said that he had brought some friends of his employer to the city from Whitestone, and had then taken a run up to the home of relatives at 135th Street. He found Cavines there and offered to take him home.

AUTOS KILL TWO BOYS.

One Lad Was the Son of a Fireman in Yonkers.

While watching the arrival of guests at a wedding at 320 East Eightieth Street last night, Anthony Piccolo, 5 years old, of 1,581 First Avenue, ran across the street and was killed by an automobile driven by Daniel J. Brady of 207 West Sixty-sixth Street and owned by James Beronie of 405 East Seventy-seventh Street. Brady carried the boy to the Reception Hospital, but he died before he arrived there.

Henry Kolb of 40 Groshon Avenue, the 12-year-old son of Henry G. Kolb, a Lieutenant in the Yonkers Fire Department, was killed yesterday afternoon by an automobile owned and operated by James Martino, a contractor of 89 Bronx Street, White Plains. The lad had just alighted from a southbound Broadway trolley at Post Street, Yonkers, when he was knocked down and run over. His chest was crushed and he died a little later in St. Joseph's Hospital. Martino did not see the boy as he stepped around the end of the car in time to stop his auto.

DEAD AFTER AUTO RIDE.

Kilmer's Companions, Who Had His Purse, Are Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

WILDWOOD, N. J., June 7.—Clarence Kilmer, a garage owner, accompanied by John Coleman and John McCann, left here yesterday afternoon for Cape May in an automobile to procure a driver's license for Coleman. On the way back Kilmer received injuries about the face and head which resulted in his death at the Emergency Hospital here early this morning. His companions say he stood on the running board of the automobile to inspect the engine, and as the car swerved, fell upon the gravel road. They have been arrested on suspicion.

A search revealed $34 in McCann's possession. Coleman had Kilmer's purse containing cards and two pawn tickets. Kilmer had about $60 when he left, but a search here revealed nothing of value in his clothing.

Drs. Cohen, Kelschner, and Phillips say that an accident of the nature described by Kilmer's companions never leaves the body without dirt in the lacerations of the face or in the hair or on the clothing as in this case. In addition to a blow at the base of the brain which caused death, both of Kilmer's eyes were badly discolored, his nose and front teeth were broken, his lips badly cut, and the knuckles of the right hand severely bruised. Coleman had been employed at Kilmer's garage for four weeks, while McCann has a ring game on the boardwalk.

SEEK THREE AUTO BANDITS.

Men Who Blackjacked Can Co. Messenger Known to the Police.

Three of the men arrested in connection with the robbery on Friday of the American Can Company's messenger on West Fourteenth Street were arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning and held in $5,000 bail each. They will appear for hearings tomorrow. The men were Frederick Kelly, chauffeur of the automobile used by the bandits; Joseph Reardon, said to be an ex-employe of the American Can Company, and Joseph Longo, the chauffeur who is said to have hired Kelly for the job.

These men were held on complaints made by Detectives Sullivan and Dennison, who say they have the names and descriptions of three other men concerned in the hold-up. One of these acted as lookout, while the other two blackjacked the messenger and got away with $2,881.10.

James Fay, keeper of a poolroom at 758 Second Avenue, who was arrested for having a revolver in his place and who is believed by the police to know something about the hold-up, will be arraigned for a hearing today.

FATHER SLAYS A DOCTOR.

Says Crime Was Caused by Refusal to Attend His Child.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Dr. D. Winton Dunn, 62 years old, a former Mayor of Duquoin, Ill., died at the Baptist Sanitarium today from pistol shot wounds inflicted last night by Jesse Joplin. The shooting occurred in Duquoin. Joplin, who is a spectator, was arrested immediately after the shooting and was taken to Pinckneyville, the county seat.

Two hours after the shooting Dr. Dunn was put on a special train and hurried to this city, where it was hoped a surgical operation might save his life. On his way to jail Joplin told policemen that he had intended to kill Dr. Dunn, and if the doctor did not die and he ever got out of jail he would kill him on sight.

Joplin's grievance was that the physician, as he alleged, had refused to treat Joplin's child because a bill contracted by Joplin had not been paid.

Dr. Dunn, who had offices in the Odd Fellows' Building in the business centre of Duquoin, was seated at his desk last night when Joplin entered the room. He had a revolver in his hand.

"I am going to kill you," he said to Dr. Dunn. "I have come for that purpose, and I am going to send you where you belong."

Dr. Dunn sought to parley. By a quick move he pushed Joplin into the hallway and slammed the door. Joplin immediately opened fire. Six bullets from his revolver penetrated the thin door, and each bullet hit Dr. Dunn.

MILITANTS INVADE CATHOLIC SERVICES

Continued from Page 1.

steps into another pulpit and, waving her arms toward the altar, shrieked:

In the presence of the Blessed Sacrament I protest against the forcible feeding of women."

She was well dressed, and apparently a woman of refinement.

The congregation, which was shocked by the woman's action, rose from their seats. Murmurs of protest at the sacrilege ran through the edifice. One of the women worshippers tried to persuade the suffragette to descend from the pulpit, but she remained there, waving her arms and yelling incoherently, until the vergers pulled her down the steps and led her to the doors of the cathedral. There she was turned over to the police. She declined to give her name.

The growing hostility on the part of the public toward the militant

DAILY TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

SECOND GRENFELL HOUSE SUSPENDS

Canadian Agency, Ltd., of London Follows Chaplin, Milne, Grenfell & Co. in Announcement.

LARGE NORTHERN DEALINGS

Loss of the Older Firm Said to Fall Chiefly on Banks and Other Financial Houses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 8.—The Canadian Agency, Limited, a semi-private financial house, of which Arthur M. Grenfell is Chairman, has decided to suspend payment. The decision was arrived at on Saturday after the suspension was announced of Chaplin, Milne, Grenfell & Co. Both companies have offices in the same building, but the Secretary of the Canadian Agency, in answer to inquiries, drew attention to the fact that his company was an entirely distinct institution.

The business of the Canadian Agency consisted of the flotation and financing of Canadian and other companies, and, as is usual in such cases, it acted as the "shop" for securities in which it was concerned—that is to say, although it did not deal in stocks or shares direct with the public, it was always ready to supply members of the Stock Exchange with blocks of securities, and on occasion to take over blocks from the Stock Exchange.

Its Directors were Arthur M. Grenfell, Chairman, and R. N. Grenfell, Capt. D. C. Newton, C. Ponsonby, and J. S. P. Samborn. It had branch offices in Manchester, Edinburgh, Paris, and New York, and in Canada at Montreal, Edmonton, Saskatoon, and Calgary.

Among the well-known companies in which it was interested, either as an issuing house or as holder of large amounts of their securities, were the Alberta Land Company, the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railway, the Algoma Central Terminals, the Algoma Eastern Railway, the Algoma Steel Corporation, the Lake Superior Corporation, the Lake Superior Paper Company, the Southern Alberta Land Company, South Winnipeg, Limited; the Western Canada Land Company, and the Western Canada Mortgage Company.

The Daily Mail's city editor writes:

"While the news of the suspension of Chaplin, Milne, Grenfell & Co. created an exceedingly unpleasant sensation in the city, it at least removes the fears of undisclosed trouble that have been hanging over and depressing the Stock Exchange recently.

"It does not seem to be a case in which there will be much stock market wreckage. Indeed, the liabilities are believed to be quite small, as far as Stock Exchange firms and the general public are concerned. They mainly concern banks and financial houses well able to bear them.

"As to the exact cause of the suspension and the extent of the liabilities, very little at present is known outside of the firm itself. There is reason to believe, however, that the house suffered a considerable curtailment of credit recently and incurred losses connected with Mexican affairs as well as home securities, but in some well-informed quarters it is hoped with careful handling of assets that any heavy deficiency will be avoided."

Arthur M. Grenfell, in a personal statement to The London Times representative, said the suspension of Chaplin, Milne, Grenfell & Co. was quite independent of the troubles of a few weeks ago in connection with the Canadian Agency account, or, at all events, it was only indirectly connected. The troubles of the Canadian Agency had not arisen from any mere speculative campaign, he said, and no serious trouble was to be apprehended as a result of failures, as none of the shares of the capital of the Canadian Agency, amounting to £500,000, was held by the public, and the liabilities were due to banks and other companies.

Don't Quit!

Just because it's summertime is no reason why you should stop trying to find a position. An enormous volume of business is transacted in this great city every day; there is work for you; get busy and find it. An advertisement in the "Situations Wanted" column of The New York Times, next to last page, will probably put you in touch with it in a short time. TRY IT!!

BERNHARDT SURRENDERS.

Rostand Has Left Her No Ground for Action on "L'Aiglon."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 7.—Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has replied to Rostand's offer to waive his rights in the film production of "L'Aiglon":

"Rostand's telegram cuts short all my argument. In the name of what is proper and just I entreated my great poet friend two months ago to cause the cycle of 'L'Aiglon' to be withdrawn. I said to him: 'Do, I beg of you, call this cinema "Duc de Reichstadt" or anything you like as long as it is not "L'Aiglon."' He replied to his great regret my wish could not be granted. I, therefore, commenced proceedings, not against him whom I love, but in the hope of reaching his lieutenants.

"His answer is that he abandons to me all his rights, which are 12 per cent. of profits realized after the payment of all expenses incurred by Hertz and Coquelin, who have already announced they have spent more than £40,000. I estimate therefore the poet's rights will amount to £8,000. This £8,000 I refuse. I wanted to safeguard his interests and my own, for Hertz announces for next year "Princess Lointaine," which I have been waiting eight years for.

"The poet's attitude as donor demands that I should adopt the attitude of refuser. I am informing my illustrious counsel, Maitre Clunet, the pleader of just causes, that I can no longer send any 'blue lilies' to my poet. I remain the sole one injured, as is just."

BLAME CRISIS ON CAILLAUX.

His Followers Said to Stand in Way of Forming New Cabinet.

PARIS, June 7.—The ministerial crisis today was as far from solution as ever, despite the strenuous exertions of President Poincaré, who cancelled all of his out-of-town engagements, and the situation is being watched with growing anxiety throughout the country, as the national defense is considered at stake.

The exceptional difficulty in finding a premier is openly declared in many quarters to be due to the skillful manoeuvres of the radical followers of Joseph Caillaux against the President, with the object either of forcing him to resign or to capitulate to them. President Poincaré, it is stated, is firmly resolved to do neither of these things.

Paul Deschanel and Théophile Delcassé, both having refused to form a ministry, Delcassé pleading that he was not completely recovered from a slight operation, President Poincaré today, in succession, called on Jean Dupuy, a former premier, and Senator Paul L. Peytral to take the portfolio of premier. Both these men also declined, and finally, after long consultations with Etienne Clémentel, a former Cabinet Minister, and Gaston Doumergue, head of the Government which resigned last week, M. Poincaré invited Felix Ribot, the veteran Senator, who ran against Poincaré for President, to undertake the task. M. Ribot promised to give his answer tomorrow.

It is doubted whether a Ribot Government would survive long. Ribot's Republicanism is of the conservative kind, and likely to arouse the hostility of the Radicals. It is difficult, politicians say, to see how Ribot could have a Republican majority without the support of the Radicals.

BALLOON EXPLODES, 60 HURT

Gas Bag Torn When Wind Blows It Against Tree at French Fair.

SEZANNE, France, June 7.—Sixty persons were injured, several of them probably mortally, by the explosion of a balloon at the annual fair here today.

The balloon had just started to rise when a gust of wind blew it against a tree, tearing the envelope. The escaping gas exploded, injuring bystanders and wrecking the fair booths.

Panama Counterfeiters Rounded Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, June 7.—The local police have rounded up a crowd of Jamaican counterfeiters, capturing dies, molds, and other parts of their equipment. The band has been flooding business houses here with false coins of small denomination.

PYTHON KILLED PET DOG.

Hungry Python 24 Feet Long Caused a Panic in Luna Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Franz Artuza of Bremen, Germany, who are guests of the Hotel Shelburne at Brighton Beach, went to Coney Island yesterday and visited the snake house at Luna Park. While they were listening to a description of the gila monster by a lecturer, Mrs. Artuza stood near the cage of a python twenty-four feet long and weighing 200 pounds. Beside Mrs. Artuza was a French poodle, which she held on a leash.

The python as a rule receives every two weeks a meal of four or five live rabbits and guinea pigs. Because it has been shedding its skin its feeding time had been postponed, and the big snake had gone without food for four or five days longer than usual.

In front of the python's habitation there is only a wire fence three feet high. Before yesterday it had never made an attempt to cross this boundary. While the forty persons in the snake house were hearing about the gila monster, however, the python coiled, suddenly darted its head over the wire fence, struck the poodle and killed it.

Mrs. Artuza jerked the poodle's body away by the leash and most of the visitors in the snake house ran for the door in a panic. The python, seemingly surprised at the uproar, retired to its quarters. After recovering from her fright, Mrs. Artuza became angry over the loss of her poodle and the value of the dog was paid by the Park management.

DANCERS SEE MAN KILLED.

Fatal Row at South Beach — One Shot at North Beach.

There was a panic among the dancers at Morris's Dancing Pavilion, South Beach, Staten Island, yesterday afternoon, when a young man was put out of the place and knocked down on the boardwalk in front. He fell to the beach seven feet below and suffered injuries that killed him. Women screamed and several of them fainted.

Armon Decker, 24 years old, a driver, of Elm Park, was the man killed. John Morris, 54 years old, proprietor of the dance hall, was arrested, charged with homicide.

Samuel Levine, 20 years old, a picture frame fitter of 180 East 113th Street, was probably mortally wounded last night in the public dance hall of Heferan's Casino at North Beach. The hall was crowded.

Levine had been dancing with May Fuller of 430 East Seventieth Street. He went to a table and was about to sit down when the shot was fired. Capt. Post and Detectives Teeven and Scully of the Astoria Police Station caught Edward T. Kiely of 15 North Fifth Street, Woodside, attempting to escape over a fence, and arrested him. He denied he knew anything about the shooting. Miss Fuller was held as a witness.

TO BOOM GERMANY IN FOREIGN PAPERS

Commercial Press Agency Is Started by the Government and Leading Industries.

HOPES TO SWAY OPINION

And to Offset Anti-Teutonic News and Attacks on the Fatherland Everywhere.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 7.—The Deutsche Export Revue, the official organ of the German shipping and export trade, published details of an elaborate scheme, worked out by the German Government in conjunction with the leading industrial, shipping, and financial authorities, for exploiting the foreign press on behalf of German commerce.

The German Foreign Office, it is said, guaranteed to furnish $62,500 to launch the new syndicate for a German news service abroad, provided a similar amount was raised in business circles. This condition has been fulfilled by contributions of $250 each from practically all the important industrial and financial concerns in the country, and the syndicate is understood to be already in operation.

The parent establishment is an existing news bureau, whose activities gradually are to be extended throughout the world, especially in the direction of replying in proper form to anti-German news and attacks on Germany.

The Managerial Committee includes Herr von Borsig, head of the well-known locomotive firm, and the official Deutsche Bank. A special advisory council consists of representatives of the great banks, shipping companies, chemical firms, armament manufacturers, iron foundries, and other leading industries interested in the export trade.

The syndicate has been formed provisionally for three years. A more permanent form is to be given to it later on. Each member agrees, in addition to his contribution to the foundation fund, to pay an annual subscription of $250. As every $250 confers the right of one vote, it is pointed out that the Foreign Office, with its subscription of $62,500, will be enabled to exercise a strongly influential voice in the management of the syndicate and the extension of its news service.

The Export Revue, commenting on the formation of the syndicate, expresses the view that better results in the foreign press would be attained by furnishing the German embassies, legations, and Consulates with liberal funds to be spent less conspicuously.

LIGHTNING KILLS THREE.

Two Boys Perish at Canastota, Man at Binghamton, Under Trees.

UTICA, N. Y., June 7.—A storm of great severity visited this part of the State this afternoon. At Canastota two brothers were instantly killed by lightning and at St. Johnsville a fire destroyed a large herd of cattle.

Gerald and Clifford Doyle, 15 and 16 years of age respectively, who lived in Canastota, were swimming with two other boys in a small stream near their home. When the storm broke they took refuge under a tree. Lightning struck the tree, killing the two boys named and rendering the other two unconscious.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 7.—Fred Smith, aged 50, was killed and Miss Susan Jenks of Lestershire was seriously injured when lightning struck a clump of trees under which they had sought shelter during a severe storm here this evening. The two had been canoeing in the Susquehanna River and when it began to rain they pulled in to shore.

They beached the canoe and ran for a clump of trees. They had scarcely reached the trees when the lightning struck. When found Miss Jenks was prostrate beside the man, who stood dead, propped up in a crutch formed by the trees. Miss Jenks is in a critical condition.

EXPECTS WILSON'S VETO.

B'rith Abraham Convention Hears of Immigration Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 7.—A declaration by Judge Leon Sanders of New York, Grand Master, that 200,000 members of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham will look with confidence to President Wilson to veto the measure, if the Burnett-Dillingham Immigration bill passes the Senate, evoked a demonstration of enthusiasm at the opening session of the twenty-eighth convention of the Jewish fraternity today. Grand Master Sanders's declaration concluded his annual address. He said:

"While I had no desire at any time that our order shall become entangled in political discussions, nevertheless I felt it to be our duty to see to it that the rights of our people when assailed are properly protected."

Special Sale Used Motor Trucks

All Prices Reduced June 1.

Must close out our stock of second-hand trucks, regardless of price, to make room—all makes, including Garfords, Packards, Macks, Alco, Universal, G. M. C., Gramm, etc., 2 to 5 tons. Also smaller wagons—Autocar, Chase, Overland, etc. Make offer.

Several 3-ton Garfords, latest model, used by the N. Y. Mail Co. for 8 months—all overhauled and guaranteed like new, at low prices.

GARFORD, 62d St. & Broadway.

QUEEN AS LIBRETTIST.

Rumanian Opera, with Words by Carmen Sylva, a Success in Vienna.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, June 7.—Vienna last night had an operatic sensation in the production of the opera "Marioara." The libretto, in German rhyme, is by Carmen Sylva, Queen of Rumania, and is adapted from a Rumanian fairy tale. The music is by a Rumanian railway manager named Cosmovici and Herr Schmeidler.

The work was favorably received by a full audience.

ANARCHISTS SHOT DOWN.

Two Killed, Several Wounded, in Riot in Italy—Carabineers Hurt.

ANCONA, Italy, June 7.—Two anarchists were killed and several wounded and seventeen carabineers were severely hurt in rioting which started here today as the result of an attempt by anarchists to break up the celebration of a national fete.

During the rioting the carabineers fired several volleys into the ranks of the anarchists, who were throwing stones and missiles an dfiring revolvers.

WRECK STILL HOLDS BODIES

Divers Will Descend from Rafts to Hulk of Empress of Ireland.

Special to The New York Times.

RIMOUSKI, Quebec, June 7.—Divers went down to the wreck of the Empress of Ireland today and efforts to recover bodies imprisoned in the hulk soon will begin.

The work thus far has been preliminary in its nature. It is expected that several days must elapse before actual exploration of the hulk of the liner is begun. The men who have the work in hand are directed by George Weatherspoon, who released bodies from the Maine when the battleship lay at the bottom of Havana harbor.

Capt. Walsh, who represents the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company here, said this afternoon:

"It is the bodies that we are after and nothing else. We wish to do our duty by the thousands of relatives and friends of those whose bodies are imprisoned in the hulk. We sympathize with them. We have felt their grief and because we feel that we should spare neither effort nor expense we are going ahead with the best men we can engage."

As to the possibility of recovering bodies Capt. Walsh would make no prediction.

Four more buoys will be placed as soon as possible to mark the place where the Empress of Ireland went down in 180 feet of water. At present there is one buoy on the spot, put down the day following the disaster by the Druid. On it in large white letters appears the word "wreck." It was to lay the lines to hold the additional buoys that the divers descended yesterday. When the buoys are in place large rafts will be held by them, and from these rafts the divers will descend to look for bodies.

The coast patrol along the shore for seventy miles below the place where the Empress went down today reported that no bodies had come ashore. Several caps and coats, deck chairs, and two collapsible boats were found.

CADDIES STRIKE AND RIOT.

Tournament Is Finished with Police Patrolling the Links.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 7.—There was a riot among the caddies of the New Siwanoy Country Club in East Chester, when they went on strike this morning, and it was necessary to call upon the Sheriff and town police to drive the strikers off the golf grounds to protect the clubmen from violence. The tournament for the Bamberger trophy had just been started, and there were about 100 golfers on the links when fifty of the caddies, mostly young men, marched to the clubhouse.

"We want 75 cents for each hole play," said the leader.

The demand was refused because the regular fee at all golf clubs is 50 cents for each round of eighteen holes. The striking caddies then went to the fourth hole. After arming themselves with stones and sticks, and making the small boys drop the golf bags, the strikers ran from tee to tee picking up the balls. The players were called vile names, and some of the women players became so frightened that they ran to the clubhouse for protection.

When a stout player came puffing along toward the fifth hole and tried to hit a ball with his brassie, which was the only stick he had left, one of the strikers shouted, "Don't let the guy get the ball," which was immediately picked up by a striker.

Sheriff Doyle of White Plains sent Under Sheriff Weisendanger and ten deputies armed with night sticks to the golf links, and Capt. Scanlon with a force of East Chester police also appeared. The rioters were driven from the course.

Later on, most of them went back to work and the tournament was finished.

$150,000 Fire in Pittsfield.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 7.—Fire which started in the North Burns block, a business structure on North Street, early today spread to several other buildings and caused a loss exceeding $150,000. The North Union, South Burns, and Yon blocks were damaged by smoke and water.

GREEKS DENOUNCE CARNEGIE BOARD

Commission's Report on Balkan War Atrocities Grossly Unfair, Legation Declares.

GREEKS ALONE CONDEMNED

Hellenic Government Takes Exception to Excuse That Bulgarians Had Provocation for Their Butcheries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The Greek Government, through the Greek Legation here, today made a bitter criticism of the work of the Carnegie Peace Foundation in its investigation of charges of atrocities in the Balkan war. Today's attack, which prefaces a 1,500-page report soon to be issued by the Grecian Foreign Office, declares that only a previous bias could explain what are termed the false and uncalled-for statements of the Carnegie Commission.

According to the statement issued today by Alexander Vouros, the Greek Chargé d'Affaires, the Carnegie Commission not only distorted facts of which the members must have known the truth, but dragged in extraneous matter to show the alleged savagery of the Greeks. One instance cited by the legation was the reference in the commission's report to threatening letters supposed to have been written by Greeks in the United States to Queen Eleanor of Bulgaria when she expected to visit this country. That was declared to be entirely outside the commission's assigned work in the Balkans, and, from the point of view of Mr. Vouros, plainly indicated malice.

"In the first place," says the legation's statement, "the commission's report charges that in each instance of atrocities committed the Bulgarians acted under provocation, and that in each case the accusation was greatly exaggerated. What does the report mean by 'provocation'? It is a notorious fact that in Nigrita more than 400 inhabitants were slaughtered and the town was sacked by Bulgarians. In Doiran the Bulgarians killed the Greek Bishop and thirty leading Greek citizens. In Strumnitza the Bulgarians killed three Greek men, one Greek woman, and sixteen Mussulmans. In Demir-Hissar 195 men were killed, including the Bishop and one priest.

"In Serres the Bulgarians bombarded the city and burned it after they had pillaged it. The victims numbered more than 100. Four thousand and fifty houses were burned, 1,000 stores were looted, 18 churches, the synagogue, the mosques, the schools, and the hospitals were burned. In Doxato, a city of only 3,000 inhabitants, 600 were slaughtered.

No Excuse Possible.

"What kind of provocation did the Bulgarians have to burn these cities and commit these wholesale murders? These crimes were committed when the Bulgarians were compelled to retreat before the advance of the Greek armies. What provocation can be accepted as an excuse for wholesale destruction of cities in which there were no armies, and which could not possibly offer opposition to the Bulgarian troops? And what cause has the Foundation's Commission for daring to excuse butchery of women, children, and Bishops?

"The commission has reported that the charges against the Bulgars were greatly exaggerated. This finding is entirely and flatly repudiated by the words and statements of trustworthy correspondents, Consuls, and eye-witnesses of the results of the Bulgarian atrocities. Capt. Trapman, representing The London Daily Telegraph, says: 'I believe that the Bulgarians have slaughtered Greeks and Turks, peaceful men, women, and children to the number of 450,000 or 500,000.'

"Max Harden said in Die Zukunft of Berlin that a commission sent by the Servian Government, which included one German, one Norwegian, and two Frenchmen, and which was made up of physicians, photographers, and motion picture operators, reported among other things that in Zaitsar, Knalevats, Negotin, and Radosgevats women and children were outraged and men horribly mutilated by the Bulgarians.

"Full reports of Bulgarian atrocities were made to his Government by Georges Zlatcos, Austro-Hungarian Consul, and his report was made public in The Paris Temps. The Bulgarian atrocities were also set forth in the reports of the Consuls General of Italy and Austria stationed at Salonika.

"Why, then, if the Carnegie Foundation's Commission desired to report truthfully, did it assert that all the eye-witnesses, Consuls and newspaper correspondents just quoted were guilty of falsifications and untruths? Why did it say that the charges of Bulgarian atrocities were exaggerated? Were not these events sufficiently savage and hideous to be termed atrocities? What further semblance of horror did these peace-loving investigators wish?

Why Accuse Only the Greeks?

"Another thing: Why is it that in the Foundation's Commission report we find accusations only against the Greeks? The report, which was supposed to concern itself with the affairs of the Balkans, goes out of its way to charge the Greek colonists in New York City with writing threatening letters to Queen Eleanor stating that she would be in danger of death if she made her proposed trip to New York. Why was the Queen Eleanor incident dragged in unless the report was written by a prejudiced hand?

"The Carnegie report lays stress on the fact that Greek accusations against the Bulgarians have been quoted in the American press. It omits to mention that accusations against the Greeks by King Ferdinand of Bulgaria were also quoted in the newspapers of America, as were charges against the Bulgarians made by the Servians.

"The Carnegie Commission appears to find great pleasure in the report that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria gave orders against the commission of any atrocities by his troops. A complete contradiction of that is the fact that Gen. Sotilis, commanding the Seventh Division of the Greek Army, got possession of an order signed by Gen. Delof of the Bulgarian Army to Col. Dimitrief of the Sixty-fifth Bulgarian Regiment to send two battalions to Melenic to destroy 'whatever is Greek in that town.'

"The commission's report declares that the King of Greece announced that he 'found himself obliged, with profound regret, to proceed to reprisals.' What the King actually said was: 'I shall find myself, with profound regret, placed under the necessity of proceeding to reprisals in order to inspire in the authors of such atrocities a salutary fear and to compel them to reflect before committing such atrocities.' This threat was made merely in the hope that it would check the outrages of the Bulgars, but it was never carried to fulfillment."

PLAN A SUFFRAGE SUMMER.

Leaders Will Confer at Newport—College Girls Enlist for Campaign.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Suffrage leaders of the United States will meet on July 3 at Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's Newport home, Marble House, to plan to concentrate support on a suffrage measure in Congress.

Two bills, one by Senator Shrafoth and the other by Senator Bristow, are now before Congress. The suffrage leaders are somewhat divided as to which measure is the better, but they hope to settle all differences at the Newport meeting.

Suffrage workers from nearly all States and representatives of both the Congressional Union and the National Suffrage Association will participate in the meeting. Miss Doris Stevens, Executive Secretary of the Congressional Union, will leave Washington for Newport in a short time and open headquarters for the purpose of conducting an educational campaign throughout the Summer. Miss Mary Doyle Brennan will undertake a similar work at Atlantic City, where daily meetings will be held on the Boardwalk.

Workers also will be sent to most of the other large Summer resorts. Hundreds of college girls have enlisted in the movement to hold suffrage meetings on yachts, steamboats, piers, or wherever recreation crowds assemble.

SUPREME COURT SITS TODAY

Over Forty Decisions Expected—May Be Asked to Free Thaw.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—More than twoscore opinions are expected to be delivered by the Supreme Court tomorrow, which promises to be the next to the last of the days on which the tribunal will announce decisions until next October. Several important rate and anti-trust suits, which have been before the court for months, may be included in the cases decided.

It is expected that many motions incident to the closing of the year's work will be presented to the court, as this will be the last day on which such motions will be received.

The docketing of the appeal in the Harry K. Thaw extradition case has led to the belief that his attorneys may make an application to Justice Holmes or the entire court tomorrow for Thaw's release from custody of the New Hampshire State officials pending consideration of his case by the Supreme Court.

Among other cases pending before the court are appeals arising out of the Harvester Trust, pipe line, and Lumber Trust suits.

FIGHT ON CROWDED TRAIN.

Merchant Beaten While His Wife Tries to Stop Conflict.

As the result of a fight on a crowded Coney Island express train, Robert Beyers, 50 years old, who said he was a clerk in the Government service and lived at 210 West Sixty-seventh Street, was locked up in the Oak Street Station last night on a charge of assault. The complainant was Paul W. Heller, a merchant, of 80 West Ninety-fourth Street.

Heller went to Coney Island with his wife. He got into an altercation with Beyers on the way back. When the train reached Brooklyn Bridge the men came to blows. Mrs. Heller got between them and her parasol was broken. Heller lost three teeth and one of his eyes was blackened. He said that Beyers struck him over the head with a cane.

A crowd followed the men to the police station. Dr. Marone dressed Beyers's hand, which was badly cut, and treated Heller. Beyers wanted the police to lock Heller up but he was told that he must make his complaint in court today.

PALMA de CUBA

A real 10 cent Cigar at the "800 Store Price." Media Perfecto Size, 4-for-25 cts. Box of 25, $1.50.

UNITED CIGAR STORES

WANT NO LOOPHOLE OVER CANAL RIGHTS

Senate Republicans Aim to Make Proposed Amendment to the Tolls Bill More Outspoken.

OTHERS FOR ARBITRATION

Administration Democrats to Fight Move to Have Bill Refer Dispute to The Hague.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A demand that a clause be added to the Tolls Repeal bill even more sweeping in its reservation of Panama Canal rights to the United States than the Norris-Simmons amendment proposed yesterday will probably be made in the Senate this week, as soon as the voting on amendments begins. The Republican Senators who were instrumental in forcing yesterday's concession from the Administration have consulted on further examination of the amendment that while it perhaps makes the necessary reservation of the right of control and sovereignty, it is written in language open to double interpretation.

Impressed by the difficulty experienced in placing the language of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty effectively before the Senate in the light in which they see it, these Senators propose that the Tolls Repeal bill amendment shall be written in words of such plain meaning that a future quibble cannot arise.

"Amendments more aggressive in tone than The Norris-Simmons amendment have already been proposed in the Senate, but they have been offered as an expression of individual ideas. The broad amendment to be pressed this week stands in a slightly different light. The partial surrender of the Administration leaders revealed by the Norris-Simmons amendment was dictated by the force of circumstances. Having gone that far, a group of Republicans believe that further concessions can be forced, and they propose to make the attempt.

Senator Norris admittedly held the situation in his hands up to the time the Norris-Simmons amendment was agreed upon yesterday. How far he went in his agreement to that amendment is not known; owing to that fact it is possible that the projection of the proposed new amendment may be placed in other hands. If Senator Norris is still free to act in an attempt to make the amendment to the repeal bill even more outspoken in its reservation of rights, it is intended that he shall be permitted to proceed with the negotiations in which, up to this time, he has been signally successful.

Administration Democrats who are in favor of arbitrating the dispute will make a hard fight against any addition to the bill referring to arbitration. The position of these Democrats has been explained by Senator Hoke Smith, who had a hand in drafting the proposed amendment made public yesterday.

"I am in favor of the arbitration of this dispute," said Senator Smith, "but I am wholly opposed to attaching to the repeal bill either a statement that the Senate regards the question as a fit subject for arbitration or an amendment directing the President to begin negotiations for arbitration. The Tolls Repeal bill is a measure to be acted upon by both houses of Congress. The question of arbitration is one solely for determination by the Senate.

"As long as the House has no voice in fixing the status of questions as arbitrable or non-arbitrable and has nothing to do with directing the commencement of negotiations for arbitration, it is manifestly unnecessary to add such proposals to this bill. Let us first pass the Tolls Repeal bill, and then I will join in a separate effort to obtain arbitration of the question."

Despite the progress made by those who insist that the rights of the United States shall be protected by an amendment to the Tolls Repeal bill, the effort to attach to the measure a declaration that it is the sense of the Senate that the dispute presents a fit subject for arbitration has not been given up. This proposal is part of a progressive move toward arbitration, the view being held that if the Senate once goes on record as having declared that the tolls controversy is a fit issue for arbitration, it will not so far stultify itself as to refuse thereafter to direct that arbitration be begun. The declaration that the controversy was proper for arbitration would require a majority vote only; a direction to the President that negotiations looking to arbitration should be undertaken as an exercise of treaty-making powers might require a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

There is little doubt that the vote on the repeal bill will come late tomorrow. Senator O'Gorman, who has led the fight against the measure, expects this, as there are only two more set speeches to be delivered. Through the agreement between the forces of flat repeal and the coalition of Republicans and Democrats who favor the canal rights amendment, there is every prospect that the vote will be expedited.

711 DELEGATES FOR REPEAL.

Canvass of Baltimore Convention Shows This Out of 856 Answers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Senator Gore of Oklahoma has now received answers from 856 delegates to the Baltimore Convention to his question asking their present attitude toward tolls repeal. In the ratio of nearly six to one they indorse the President's policy. To be e[illegible] favored repeal.

The delegates from the larger and m[illegible] States were overwhelmingly in favor of repeal. The Pennsylvania delegates voted 57 for and 3 against; Illinois, 41 for and 3 against; New York, 27 for and 8 against; Ohio, 30 for and 3 against; Iowa, 28 for, and Minnesota, 19 against.

Please Read This

¶ There is a very certain dignity attaches to Saks clothes.

¶ They are never to be confused with those clothes whose indigent makers seem forever to need cash.

¶ They do not rush into sudden and unexpected prodigality of print one day, and lie dumb and dormant for a month thereafter.

¶ They do not seek patronage by the too-common subterfuge of professing to be a sacrifice on the altar of altrusim.

¶ They are never by any possible chance associated with the surplusage of somebody's fabrics nor the jobbery of overlots.

¶ But day in and day out, twelve months a year—*get that, twelve months a year*—we are tailoring clothes, and neither you nor we are dependent for these clothes upon the advertised misfortunes of gentlemen in reduced circumstances.

Suits $17.50 to $45

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Three essentials of good whisky: prime quality, smooth flavor and mellow age, combine to give the rare, distinctive "tone" and uniform excellence to

Dewar's
"WHITE LABEL"
Scotch Whisky

TONIGHT

The Eastern Steamship Corporation announces the opening tonight of the daily passenger service of the Metropolitan S. S. Line between New York and

BOSTON

Twin-Screw Steel Steamships { MASSACHUSETTS / BUNKER HILL

Leave New York, Pier 18, No. River (foot of Murray St.) week days and Sundays at 5.00 P. M. Due Boston 8.00 A. M.

Leave Boston, North Side India Wharf, week days and Sundays at 5.00 P. M. Due New York 8.00 A. M.

Passenger Traffic Dept., Pier 18, North River

EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Home from College

Girls' and Misses' clothes for the Summer.

Smartly appropriate things for the girl from 13 to 20—for the seaside—for the country club—for the tour abroad.

All in readiness for an immediate start.

Dresses—skirts—capes—the newest imported ideas in felt and straw hats.

Tailored Shirt Waist Tennis Dresses

In the light and serviceable tub silks—all white or colored stripes. Two special De Pinna models—specially priced at $19.50.

Simple Morning and Outing Dresses

Latest European styles in linens and ratines—white and colors—and in white cotton crepes; $10.50 up.

Some of the models of the semi-dressy type—yet all suitable for the young girl for the Summer season.

Many new models in the cool greens, blues and the very desirable yellows and tans.

Dancing Frocks

Appropriate girlish dresses in all white—nets and net and taffeta combinations, and a few silks, crepes de chine and white foulards.

Suitable for the little, informal afternoon and evening affairs.

De Pinna Separate Sport Skirts

A distinct specialty of this house—the newest and most approved outing skirts.

All lengths and belt measurements — models made particularly for the tennis and golf player.

Arranged to give utmost freedom of movement without sacrificing smartness; $5.50 and $7.

Khaki Skirts, $6.50

Skirts of cotton crepe and imported ratine, in all white, straight and two-piece models, long tunic effect, with and without the yoke; $7 to $12.

New White Felt and Panama Hats

The De Pinna "Terai" white felt hat—the smartest hat of the season, adapted from a foreign model. Shown with puggaree bands. Ideal for outing.

A special early showing of the white, pearl and light blue felt hats that are most fashionable abroad—many different models; $5 to $8.

Panamas in crusher and sailor shapes; from $8 up.

Summer Capes and Sport Coats

The approved outer garments for Summer sports—plain capes and capes with vests attached—white, checks and color combinations; in a variety of fashionable materials.

Sports coats in white and colors.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters
for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-sixth St.

REMOVE NINE HOUSES

THE Supreme Court has ordered torn down nine houses in Forest Park East, Long Island, because they violate a restriction.

The Brooklyn Eagle makes comment as follows:

"The . . . builder who must borrow money to build from a title company does not fall into this error, for the title companies are particular to enforce all restrictions. Many think they go too far, but in this instance they would have saved the builder from a most expensive form of ignorance."
—*Eagle, June 2, 1914.*

The man who conducts his real estate operations with the advice of our Law Department and the protection of our title policy avoids all trouble.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

DUELL STARTS ON WHITMAN BOOM TRIP

Says Demand Is Strong That Progressives Nominate District Attorney.

WRITES TO THE CANDIDATE

We Must Do This Fall, He Says, What People of the State Did in Lincoln Administration.

Charles H. Duell, Jr., the New York lawyer, who announced a plan for bringing about the nomination of District Attorney Charles S. Whitman for Governor as a candidate of the Progressive and Republican Parties several days ago, left yesterday for a tour up State to arrange plans for a non-partisan mass meeting, to be held in Syracuse late in July.

Before leaving on the up-State trip Mr. Duell wrote the following letter to Mr. Whitman:

"My Dear Mr. Whitman:

"Believing the time soon at hand when you will be called by the people of your State to respond to the genuine demand for a clean-up of existing conditions, and accordingly to lead the fight against machine rule, I take this occasion, on my departure for up State, to briefly outline the very important object of the non-partisan gathering which is to be held at Syracuse at the end of next month. Initially, however, I wish to state that in this fight, which will be fought by all citizens irrespective of party, there is and can be no deal—no deal with Murphy and no deal with Barnes (or with any one else)—just a straight-out fight from the shoulder against the corrupting influence of machine rule, which in very fact is the influence responsible for the corruption which today dominates not alone the City of New York, but the whole State.

"We must do this Fall what the people of the State did in Abraham Lincoln's time, when, in 1861, the then clean and young Republican organization and Union Democrats united upon a people's ticket alone opposed by the Democratic machine. That ticket was elected by a majority of one hundred thousand. Not since then has there been a more crying need of a union of all opposed to the continuance of the deplorable and chaotic conditions which surround the business and financial affairs of our State. The situation demands that where State issues involve questions of honest and efficient administration of the State government, party ties should rest lightly, and that the men named for State officials should be those whose lives and works are a guarantee that the interests of the State and its citizens shall be their first thought, and that their acts shall not be hampered by partisan considerations; men who will not bend the knee to 'corrupt party organizations' nor acknowledge any 'boss,' whether it be a State Chairman or a party caucus; men whose lives and whose characters no man dare question.

"The people stand ready to follow a fearless leader to the end of the road. I am sure that at the proper time you will define your position clearly and concisely. We all understand answers in two words, 'I am,' 'I do,' 'I will.'

"With best wishes, I am, very sincerely yours, C. H. DUELL, Jr."

RECOVERS REASON, SUES FOR HUSBAND

Mrs. Edgar J. M. Hart Has Annulment Case of 1908 Reopened.

HART IS ENGAGED AGAIN

Dramatic Instructer Says His Wife's Action, if Successful, Will Injure Miss Eliza Frederic.

Edgar J. M. Hart, an instructor at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, married an English girl in 1906. Two years later he sued for an annulment of the marriage on the ground that his wife was insane at the time he married her, and that he was deceived as to her mental condition. Now, on the application of Mrs. Hart and her friends, Supreme Court Justice Blanchard has set aside the decree of annulment on the ground that it was procured through default, and that sufficient evidence has been submitted to warrant the reopening of the entire proceeding. This court action came in the midst of preparations for the marriage of Mr. Hart to Miss Eliza Frederic.

It has been said that Mrs. Hart is the daughter of an English lord and a dancer, and that in time her high birth would be acknowledged, and she would come into an estate. Mrs. Hart arrived here on a transatlantic liner when she was a child. On the voyage she was in the care of a matron on the ship, and shortly after the vessel docked at this port the matron placed the child in an orphan asylum. Later she was sent to the Elizabeth Home for Girls under the name of Maggie Yeoman. But neither in the record book of this institution nor anywhere else, so far as known, are there any particulars as to the birth of Mrs. Hart.

In an affidavit filed by Mr. Hart in an effort to prevent the success of the present attempt to have the annulment decree set aside, Mr. Hart says that he was introduced to Mrs. Hart by Charles Houliston in 1901. Then his affidavit says:

"Before my marriage the defendant told me she was the daughter of a lord who married a dancer. She was adopted by Mrs. Sterling, mother of Carrie and Julius D. Mahr. I realized in 1907 that my wife had been insane all the time that I knew her. Within an hour and a half of the marriage ceremony she asked me what it all meant, and why she couldn't go back to her own home."

Mrs. Hart's attorney, Russell Lord Tarbox, said that the suit for the annulment of the marriage was begun in 1908, when Mrs. Hart was an inmate of the Bloomingdale Asylum. A year before this, Mr. Tarbox said, Mr. Hart had abandoned his wife, and she had begun suit for a separation. Mrs. Hart's mental condition, due, it was said, to the ill treatment she had received, was so poor that she was unable to assist in the preparation of a defense in the annulment suit, and Mr. Hart entered into an agreement, the lawyer said, to pay his wife $12 a week for the rest of her life, no matter what the outcome of the annulment suit was. Mr. Tarbox said he thought this would serve the best interests of Mrs. Hart, and so the suit for annulment was not opposed.

Mrs. Hart was discharged from the Bloomingdale Asylum in August, 1913, as fully recovered. Mr. Tarbox said:

"Mrs. Hart now appreciates the legal situation. She can recall all the events of her marriage, and she has a good case."

Mrs. Hart submitted to the court an affidavit in which she said that her first feeling that her mental powers were failing was in 1908. Then she said:

"I recall perfectly my marriage in 1906, and I believe I was in full possession of my faculties. During my marriage I was treated by my husband with great brutality in a variety of ways. In my opinion my worry over this treatment was the cause of my insanity. I now desire to establish for my own sake and for the sake of my child that I was not insane when I was married and am not insane now."

Carrie S. Mahr, the foster sister of Mrs. Hart, said that Mrs. Hart showed no signs of insanity until 1908. She adds that the alienists, Dr. Clarence C. Howard and Dr. Bernard Sachs, say they have found no reason to believe that Mrs. Hart's insanity began before 1908 and that her mental condition is now normal.

Mr. Hart also says in his statement that he paid the money agreed upon to his wife until he realized that he had been defrauded into a marriage with a lunatic by his wife's foster relatives. He said:

"Her foster brother, Julius Mahr, a wealthy wholesale dealer in butter and eggs, who lives at Ninety-seventh Street and Riverside Drive, has been the guiding mind in the eight years' war.

"The Mahrs," said Mr. Hart, "have been hounding me for years because they have been frustrated in their efforts to rid themselves of a lunatic. They have threatened to drive me out of New York. As an instructor at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts my work has been seriously hampered by the action of the Mahrs. I am very much attached to Miss Eliza Frederic and proposed marriage to her a year and a half ago. We introduced each other as prospective husband and wife and any change in my position which will prevent the proposed marriage will entail irreparable injury to Miss Frederic and greatly affect my own peace of mind."

Miss Frederic has also submitted an affidavit to the effect that her marriage to Mr. Hart has been delayed because of his financial condition and that she is greatly attached to Mr. Hart and to his son and hopes that nothing will prevent the marriage from taking place.

616 FRAUDULENT VOTES.

Eighty-eight Indictments in Charles F. Murphy's Home District.

Four dead men are registered in the Twelfth Assembly District as having voted in favor of a constitutional convention at the last election. Fifteen men registered from Bellevue Hospital who were not residents there. The names of men who were sick in bed were voted, and in a large number of instances men who were not able to read or write had their names written in the book for them, often without having gone to the polls. These are some of the disclosures made by District Attorney Whitman's investigation of fraud at the special election held on April 7.

The investigation has been directed chiefly to Charles F. Murphy's home district. All of the election districts except the First, Second, Third, Twentieth, and Twenty-first, have been investigated. Eighty-eight indictments for fraud have been returned. Twenty-three election inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks have been arrested and are under bail of $2,500 each.

The dead men whose signatures were forged on the registration books were John A. Feary of 410 East Sixteenth Street, John O'Brien of 504 East Sixteenth Street, Michael Delaney, 600½ East Sixteenth Street, and Andrew Schnittinger, 618 East Thirteenth Street. The forgers, according to Mr. Whitman, did not even try to imitate the dead men's writing.

The investigation has brought out the fact that several of the men who are now under indictment have been writing in the names of illegal voters for several years. About twenty men have told Mr. Whitman that not only did they not register at the special election and at the last general election, but that the style of handwriting in which their names appeared in the two instances was totally different.

The investigation has disclosed that out of a total of 3,055 votes in the Twelfth Assembly District, with five districts missing, 616 were fradulent.

RESCUE BOY IN VAIN.

Pulmotor Fails to Restore Swimmer Pulled from Sound by Friends.

While he was swimming in Long Island Sound off Adee's Point, in the Throgs Neck section of the Bronx, Vincent Hilbert, 17 years old, son of Joseph Hilbert, a gardener, of 2,439 Creston Avenue, was seized with cramps. The boy was fully 100 yards from shore at the time, but his cries attracted the attention of his friends, Rudolph Hein of 825 East 167th Street and Andrew Wessing of 497 East 137th Street. They reached Hilbert before he sank for the third time, and got him to shore. He was unconscious, however, and Dr. Dolan of Fordham Hospital pronounced him dead after working over him for half an hour with a pulmotor.

The drowning was witnessed by a large crowd of pleasure seekers who were along the shore.

Cornell Editors Meet Co-Ed Terms.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 7.—The 500-odd co-eds at Cornell University have finally won the right to have news of Sage College published in the student newspaper. The young women were about to start a newspaper of their own when the editors of The Cornell Sun relented and agreed to publish the co-ed news.

WOMEN

are usually handicapped in making investments because of their lack of business experience.

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BOYS FIND A SAFE IN WOODS

Hole Drilled in Door and All the Contents Removed.

An owner is wanted by the police for a brand new 300-pound safe which was found tossed in the woods off the Old Bowery Bay Road, near North Beach, L. I. Charles Richter, 14 years old, and his brother, Jacob Richter, 12, were pushing a small handcart through the place in search of firewood when they discovered the heavy iron door which had been broken off its hinges. It lay near the safe, together with a large piece of paint-stained canvas which had probably covered the safe in its journey to the woods. The safe was of the pattern found in the homes of well-to-do families for jewelry and money.

With considerable difficulty the boys loaded the safe and door into their wagon and carted them to their home in Vandeventer and Nineteenth Avenues, Astoria. Capt. Herbert Graham had the safe removed to the police station in Fourth Street, Long Island City. A half-inch hole was found drilled in the door by which the combination was reached. Why the door was broken off did not appear.

Everything inside the safe had been taken and the thieves even had scraped off a name painted on a small plate on the door.

SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN BEGUN.

Open-Air Meetings in Twenty-third Assembly District.

Mrs. M. L. Ogau, district leader, has started a series of open-air suffrage meetings in the Twenty-third Assembly District. They will be continued probably until Nov. 1.

At the regular Monday night meeting at 157th Street and Broadway this evening the speakers will be Miss Portia Willis and Miss Anne Rhodes. Other speakers who will be heard later are Miss Eva Ward, of England; Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth, Mrs. Lillian Griffin and Mr. Perry. Among those who spoke at the opening meetings last week were Walter L. Hervey, of Columbia, Miss Aldrich, Judge Wood, Miss Wenona Marlin, and Miss Sterling.

Among the active workers assisting Mrs. Ogau are Judge and Mrs. Charles Guy, Dr. May Wilson and her sister, Miss Lang, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Gifford, Miss Thompson, Miss Jones, and Miss Francis.

ELOPERS HEARD FROM.

Bride of Sixteen Telegraphs Mother That She Is Married.

Katherine Scheindler, the 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Scheindler of 15 Oakland Terrace, Newark, who eloped on Saturday with Harold P. Ketcham of East Orange, telegraphed from New Brunswick yesterday to her mother, saying that she was married. It is believed that the couple were then on their way to Washington.

It was intimated yesterday that some action may be taken against Lieut. Joseph K. Ebert of the Newark police, who averred at the Marriage License Bureau that he knew Miss Scheindler to be of age. Miss Scheindler is 16 years and 2 months old.

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Cream Separator,
P. O. Box 206 Madison Sq., New York.

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A Philadelphia business man who has been using **Red Rubber** Empire Tires says they are the best he has ever tried. This is what makes him think so—the last set of **Red Rubber** Empire Tires he had carried him more than 10,000 miles and when he sold the car the tires were still on and looked good for many miles more. He drove more than 8,000 of these miles over the *roughest streets in Philadelphia* without a puncture.

This is a sample of the satisfaction being given by

Empire Tires WEAR LONGEST

This is a sample of the toughness and roadability of **red rubber** when made by the Empire process and built up into Empire Tires.

The reason of Empire **Red Rubber** toughness is a laboratory secret. It has to do with the vulcanizing. It leaves practically no *free sulphur* in the rubber, as in gray rubber, and it is the free sulphur in gray rubber that causes deterioration even while standing still and makes gray tires an uncertain quantity.

Some day, perhaps soon, you are going to dig into your bank roll for a new tire. Will you invest in *service* this time instead of fabric and try an Empire **Red Rubber** Tire? 100% satisfaction is the Empire Standard. Any supply house or garage can quickly get an Empire **Red Rubber** Tire for you.

Empire *Red Rubber* Tires are on sale at or can be easily secured for you by any supply house or garage.

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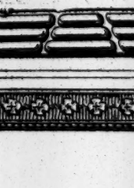

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YOU begin the day with coffee—and over your demi-tasse you very likely end the day with it.

The Gorham Company offers more than 114 patterns from which you can choose.

For a breakfast or dining room, a most acceptable style is the Louis XV pattern, shown in the illustration. Prices are from $32 to $1675.

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recommended for ailments Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Gout, Rheumatism. Cures constipation. Insist on the genuine imported article.
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Leave New York 10 A. M. Arrive Chicago 12:50 P. M. No Extra Fare.
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REBUKES LAWYER IN ACCIDENT CASE

Delany Says He Will Send the Papers in Suit Against Traction Company to Whitman.

TELL OF BEING COACHED

Witnesses Assert Counsel for Crumley Made Suggestions as to What They Should Testify.

After a jury had found a verdict for the defendant, Justice Delany in the Supreme Court on Tuesday administered a severe rebuke to William H. Griffin of the law firm of Cockran & Manton for his conduct in connection with the case of his client, John J. Crumley, who sued the New York Railways Company for $50,000 damages for personal injuries. The Justice asserted that he intended to send all the papers in the action to the District Attorney and the Appellate Division.

The complaint in the case alleged that on the night of Dec. 30, 1912, Crumley was struck by a northbound car at Ninth Avenue and Forty-first Street. He has lost the sight of one eye and may lose the sight of the other. His jaw was broken and he was cut severely about the body. Evidence was produced at the trial of the action to show that Crumley was in a saloon shortly before the accident and became involved in a quarrel with George J. Sperle, who had been a letter carrier for many years. Crumley threatened to attack Sperle, but was arrested, and the letter carrier left the saloon. Crumley followed him to the street, it was alleged, and struck him. Then Crumley ran away, and Sperle pursued him.

Crumley in his complaint asserted that he was walking in an orderly and careful manner when the car, driven by an inexperienced motorman, struck him. The defense sought to prove that Crumley, after having been guilty of an unprovoked assault, was running away from the man he attacked, when he ran into the car. Lemuel Ely Quigg, counsel for the railway company, in examining Sperle, asked:

"With whom have you talked about this case since the accident happened?"

The court sustained an objection, and then Mr. Griffin questioned the witness. Sperle said he had made a statement to J. Harvey Harwood, brother of the associate counsel for Crumley, but that he didn't swear to it. He said that Mr. Harwood had "fixed up" a statement and he had signed it.

"You intended to tell the truth about it?" Sperle was asked.

"Well, he fixed it up," replied the witness.

"Wasn't it a true statement about the accident?"

"I did it to help the man," replied Sperle.

"To help the plaintiff?"

"Yes."

Then Sperle said the lawyers came to his house and talked for a long time to his crippled mother and won her sympathy. Mr. Griffin asked:

"So you now say you made a false statement?"

"Yes, on the plaintiff's behalf," replied the witness.

Then James Sheridan, a mail handler employed on the New Haven Railroad, testified that he saw a man running and another man running after him on the night of the accident. He said he saw the first man run into the car. Mr. Quigg asked the witness if he had talked with Mr. Griffin about the matter. Sheridan said he had, and that his wife and Charles Harwood were present at the time.

"I told them the man was running," said Sheridan, "and Mr. Griffin asked me why I didn't say the man was walking. He told me if I said the man was running there wouldn't be one chance in fifteen that the man could win. He told me the railroad company didn't care for me or anybody else. That is all he said."

Sheridan's wife corroborated his testimony, and Mr. Griffin testified in rebuttal. He admitted that he had told Sheridan that all of the other witnesses were going to say that Crumley was walking when the car struck him, and a juror asked:

"What was your object in saying that the other witnesses would testify that the plaintiff was walking?"

"I wanted to have him search his memory," replied Mr. Griffin.

Justice Delany charged the jury and then he said to Mr. Griffin:

"Now, young man, I want a reckoning with you."

Mr. Griffin walked up to the bench and the Justice said:

"It seems to me that it is my duty to send this record to the District Attorney and to the Appellate Division. I do not see how your statement and the statements of witnesses in this as to what was said between you and them can possibly be reconciled. I observe, moreover, that you admitted in your testimony that you did say to Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan that you wanted to recover a verdict for this plaintiff and that your witnesses were going to testify that the man was walking. In any event those are not proper arguments to address to a possible witness. You have the right to examine possible witnesses and to obtain from them their versions of what occurred, but to attempt to induce them to say a thing that is different from what they have told you by telling them what other witnesses will testify to or by appeals to their sympathy is improper."

PUPILS WORK SCHOOL FARMS

Get Pay for Toil and Michigan Cities Buy the Produce.

Special to The New York Times.

ISHPEMING, Mich., June 7.—The cities of Upper Michigan have devised a new way for school children to earn money in the Summer vacation months by establishing school farms which pay pupil workers for their time and sell the produce to people of the cities interested practically at cost.

Ishpeming began the experiment. It was so successful that the idea is spreading over the upper peninsula. The Michigan State Agricultural College this year will have experts to systematize the work.

Farms have been conducted under the management of the Ishpeming Board of Education for three years, and this year they will be operated on a larger scale than heretofore. M. A. Russell, from the Michigan Agricultural College, has been placed in charge.

The Board of Education owns eighteen acres of tillable land in three tracts, and most of this will be cultivated. Students do the work. One hundred and twenty-five boys have agreed to perform the necessary labor. Their pay is 10 cents an hour. The School Board markets the produce and retains the proceeds. The chief crops this year will be potatoes, cabbages, and cauliflower. One acre will be devoted to strawberries.

DOCTORS PLAY FOR SICK.

Bellevue Physicians Give a Concert on Hospital Lawn.

Nine of the physicians attached to the staff at Bellevue Hospital gave a concert yesterday afternoon in the hospital grounds for the patients. Drs. Comstock, Rudner, Gaupin, and Stockhammer played violins; Dr. Schaff the flute, Dr. Ray the bass viol, Dr. Knowles the cornet, Dr. Schauwecker the clarinet, and Dr. Wellington the piano. More than 1,200 of the patients attended the concerts. Many of them were moved on cots to the balconies.

Among others who heard the concert were Dr. George O'Hanlon, General Medical Superintendent of the hospital; Dr. Mark Fleming, Assistant Medical Superintendent; Dr. John Winters Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees, and Dr. O'Keefe, a member of the board. The doctors in the orchestra gave up their day of rest to hold the concert, and even moved the piano from the staff room to the yard themselves. The patients showed their appreciation by enthusiastic applause.

HAMPER WESTINGHOUSE CO.

Strikers Induce Carpenters Not to Build Passage for Strikebreakers.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, June 7.—Sixty carpenters this evening refused to build an inclosed bridge at the plant of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, in East Pittsburgh, where 10,000 employes are on a strike. The strikers asserted that the bridge was to be built to smuggle in strikebreakers, provisions, and bedding. They persuaded the carpenters to return to Pittsburgh.

An audience of 3,000 persons at a union religious revival in a tabernacle in East Pittsburgh adopted resolutions today indorsing the strike. The resolutions were presented by a committee of ministers representing eight churches.

Led by Miss Bridget T. Kenny, secretary of the Allegheny Congenial Industrial Union, forty girl strikers have been assigned to picket duty to prevent, if possible, any of their sex accepting employment with the Westinghouse interests. Several thousand strikers attended an open-air meeting this afternoon, and were addressed by ten speakers. The Machinists' Union of Pittsburgh today adopted a resolution not to handle any material from the Westinghouse plant during the strike.

Preparations have been made for a possible crisis in the strike tomorrow. With efforts pending toward a sympathetic strike involving about 10,000 employes of other large industries, the police have ordered all saloons closed until further orders. Tomorrow is pay day at the Westinghouse plants, and the strikers will receive many thousands of dollars in wages.

Westinghouse officials today appeared confident that the trouble would be adjusted within the next two or three days, although they declared the new union would not be recognized. The strikers declare that nothing short of recognition and elimination of the bonus system will be acceptable.

WOMAN ATTACKED IN FEUD.

Falls Through Window in Row Laid to Abduction Case.

A feud between two east side families reached a climax last night when Mrs. Rebecca Dresner, 21 years old, was seized in front of her apartment, at 220 Madison Street, by two women and a man. They threw her into the basement, and her body crashed through the window of a little butcher's shop there. She was badly cut and bruised.

Patrolman Wubing of the Madison Avenue Station arrested Mrs. Gussie Feldman of 227 Clinton Street on the charge of assault. According to the police, the other assailants were Mrs. Feldman's sister and father, Philip Stein of 214 Madison Street. A crowd collected in front of the house and the police reserves were called out.

Mrs. Dresner told the police that she had been attacked several times before, but not seriously injured. The trouble started, she said, when Pauline Stein, 18 years old, disappeared from home early in March. On March 31 she was found wandering in Williamsburg dressed in boy's attire. She told a story about being kidnapped and detained in various houses in Manhattan and Williamsburg.

As a result of the girl's story, according to the police, Mrs. Dresner and Michael Saitta of 136 Cherry Street were arrested for abduction. In General Sessions the jury disagreed, and the case was dismissed on motion by the District Attorney. The girl was sent to the Wayside Home in Brooklyn.

When Mrs. Feldman was arraigned in the Women's Night Court before Magistrate Marlow the hearing was adjourned until tonight to allow her to procure counsel, and bail was fixed at $500.

HAZING SEEN BY THOUSANDS

Columbia Students Take Painted Victims to Amusement Park.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 7.—A party of 150 Columbia students, with fifteen victims in charge, paraded into the grounds of the Palisades Amusement Park late last night and proceeded to entertain the several thousand persons there with college hazing. The victims were painted in Indian fashion and then were made to do things that Indians might do. They were suspended over the Palisades cliffs on ropes, being told they were in the Rocky Mountains, and as a climax were made to wade into the swimming pool from the surf until the water reached their necks.

"What are the wild waves saying, friends?" asked the students from the "shore."

"We are suckers," replied one of the victims.

CHARITIES BRANCHES FOUND DEMORALIZED

Commissioner Kingsbury Reports Disorganization in Three Boroughs.

WASTE IN BROOKLYN WORK

Thorough Reorganization of Central Offices in Manhattan Amo: Improvements.

The final section of the report of John A. Kingsbury, Charities Commissioner, to the Mayor, was made public yesterday. It dealt with administrative changes already effected, and suggested a new plan for the reorganization of the department along functional lines. The report stated that the Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Richmond branches of the Charities Department were found to be decentralized and demoralized. Criticising the Brooklyn office, the Commissioner said:

"In Brooklyn the department's central office appears to have been absolutely without control. It was not only disorganized, it was demoralized. There was a useless Hospital Admission Bureau, duplicating work most of which had to be redone in Manhattan. Indeed, there were field workers who reported only when they felt like it, some of whom could not be located for several weeks. There was absolutely nothing which could be called an office system; no control of supplies, which were scattered about through the entire building occupied as the central office. The private hospitals were almost entirely unsupervised and uncontrolled. In one instance it was customary for a private hospital to exact a $5 ambulance fee from poor patients for whose care the city paid the bills."

Regarding the improvements already effected in the Manhattan office Commissioner Kingsbury wrote:

"In Manhattan the central offices have undergone some reorganization, and a more complete and thoroughgoing reorganization is planned; all complaints have been centralized in the Commissioner's office and are followed up by the general inspector and the confidential inspector; there have been important staff transfers, involving in one instance a saving of $2,000 to the department; the policy has been established of securing bids from many reliable sources on open market orders; a system of careful checking of all bills has been installed; a system of written orders has been established for all transactions of any importance; a change in banking facilities for the current court funds has resulted in a saving of the time of employes and increased interest obtained on the fund; stationery of the department has been standardized; reports, blanks, and other forms are in process of standardization; a plan of periodic night inspections by the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioners, and the inspectors has been instituted.

Many pages of the report are devoted to an outline of the plan for the reorganization of the entire department. The most important step taken so far is the abandonment of the old geographical assignments of deputies in favor of what are termed definite functional assignments. The Mayor has expressed his hearty approval of this change in the internal organization of the department, and made this comment:

"I consider this reorganization a most important change, making for efficiency. For example, First Deputy Commissioner Henry C. Wright, who for the past two years has been carrying on a special study of public hospitals for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, has been assigned in charge of all matters pertaining directly to the care of patients, such as their dietary, the construction of new hospitals, and questions relating to medical care. Second Deputy Commissioner William J. Doherty, who is in charge of the Brooklyn office, which has literally transformed from a disorganized and demoralized institution into a modern business organization, has charge of all matters pertaining to the care of the city's dependents in private institutions."

Consider the Equitable from this point of view

You will be located in the very heart of financial New York and conducting your business in a building whose fame has already girdled the globe, and we respectfully submit that an Equitable lease will be a new lease of life for your business, giving it added impetus and accelerating its momentum toward prosperity and expansion.

For even a business, like a human being, is susceptible to the influences of association and environment.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

The Coward Shoe
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

An Old Remedy for a New Disease

NOW COMES THE "TANGO FOOT."

It's Something Resembling Rheumatism in the Leg, Says a Doctor.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, June 1.—Dr. Boehme of this city announces that he has discovered a new disease, which he describes in a medical periodical under the name of the "tango foot."

Dr. Boehme says the disease is due to the extraordinary movements of the foot and ankle in executing the tango, maxixe and other new dances. Pains which resemble rheumatism develope in the calf of the leg, the shin and the ankle, and increase until they often become agonizing.

He advises sufferers from these symptoms who are addicted to indulgence in the new dances to consult a physician and get treatment at the first warning they have of the approach of the disease.

From New York Sun, June 2nd.

"Tango foot" is really weak arch under a fashionable name. If dancing causes pain in feet, ankles, or limbs, correct it at once by wearing Coward Arch Support Shoes.

They strengthen and relieve weak foot muscles.

Coward Arch Support Shoe and Coward Extension Heel, have been made by James S. Coward, in his Custom Department, for over 34 years.

JAMES S. COWARD, 264-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(NEAR WARREN STREET)
Mail Orders Filled — SOLD NOWHERE ELSE — Send for Catalogue

Serve!
That's the aim of every pair of
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25 Cents Per Pair **Hosiery** For Men

Reinforced at all wear points, yet light and cool. All colors, three weights. Silk-lisle and lustrous fibre silk.

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For a good liver
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You buy unequaled quality and fit in

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More pairs of "KAYSER" Silk Gloves are sold than all others —because

"KAYSER" Silk Gloves wear better, fit better and hold their shape better than any other silk gloves in the world.

Look for "KAYSER" in the hem you will find it in the genuine.

A guarantee ticket with every pair that the tips outwear the gloves.

Short "KAYSER" Silk Gloves 50c to $1.25
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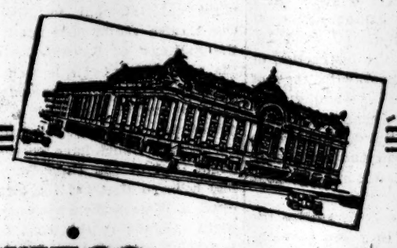
AT ALL STORES

A-2



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NAME	ADDRESS
Adelphia Theatre	69th Street and Broadway
Aetna Amusement Co.	107th Street and Broadway
Amanda Amusement Co.	58th Street and Third Avenue
Apple, Isidor	306 West 143d Street
Bradhurst Bldg. & Amusement Co.	547-9 West 146th Street
Broadway & 59th St. Amusement Co.	315 West 59th Street
Broadway Gardens	53d Street and Broadway
Broadway & 165th St. Realty Co.	165th Street and Broadway
Broadway Varieties Co.	2532 Broadway
Bolognino, L. G.	189 Eighth Avenue
Bolognini, L. G.	229 Eighth Avenue
Brows & Landau	S. W. Cor. 179th St. and Wadsworth Ave.
Bunny Amusement Co.	3381 Broadway
Central Park Amusement Co.	59 Cathedral Parkway
Cook, F.	875 Columbus Avenue
Cora, Louis	11-15 Hamilton Place
Delvitto, Hector	1828 Amsterdam Avenue
Dome Amusement Co.	2145-59 Third Avenue
81st Street and Broadway Theatre	81st and Broadway
Esalmo Amusement Co.	1252 St. Nicholas Avenue
Fiss Amusement Co.	3078 Third Avenue
Fischel, J.	11-13 West 116th Street
Ft. Washington Theatre Co.	25 Fort Washington Avenue
Gelbstein, Byrdie H.	N. E. Cor. 149th St. and Bradhurst Ave.
Grosjean & Schinkels	272 West 145th Street
Gross, Louis	267th Street and Tenth Avenue
Haring & Blumenthal	1320 St. Nicholas Avenue
Ideal Theatre Co.	235-7 Bowery
Jefferson Theatre	214 East 14th Street
Keeney, Frank A.	433-43 Third Avenue
Kaiser & Saphier	3114 Audubon Avenue
Kaiser & Saphier	252-4 West 125th Street
Kodak Theatre	2166-8 Amsterdam Avenue
Koenpel, Jonas A.	1868 Amsterdam Avenue
Lenkins & Bonk	1264 Wadsworth Avenue

NAME	ADDRESS
Lenten, David Realty Holding Co.	1051 Third Avenue
Libson Amusement Company	629 Eighth Avenue
Little Bijou Theatre Co.	11 Park Row
Loew's Avenue "B" Theatre	Fifth Street and Avenue "B"
" Delancey Street Theatre	Delancey and Suffolk Streets
" 42d Street Theatre	Third Avenue and 42d Street
" Greeley Square Theatre	30th Street and Sixth Avenue
" Seventh Avenue Theatre	112th Street and 7th Avenue
Mayfield Construction Co.	2700 Broadway
Mecca Enterprises	111-13 West 125th Street
Morgenstern, Clarence W.	225-9 Seventh Avenue
Olenick, Isadore	535 Eighth Avenue
145th Street Theatre	230-238 West 145th Street
Phoenix Amusement Company	1301-7 Amsterdam Avenue
Plainfield Amusement Company	2018 Amsterdam Avenue
Progress Theatrical Company	2314 Third Avenue
Rapoport, Nathan	533 Eighth Avenue
Rosenberg, Henry	1457 Broadway
Rudolph, Hans W.	557-9 West 145th Street
Salkin, I.	1354 Third Avenue
Schulman, Nathan	17 Second Avenue
Siff & Cohen	854 Lenox Avenue
Siff & Cohen	658-9 Lenox Avenue
Stephenson, Linda L.	968 Third Avenue
Sullivan & Kraus	168 East 125th Street
Strand Theatre	47th Street and Broadway
Tiffany Operating Co.	1349 Third Avenue
Tischler, Max	138 Rivington Street
Unger, N. L.	60-2 West 116th Street
Union Amusement Company	3f St. Mark's Place
Variety Amusement Company	407 Sixth Avenue
Variety Photo Play Company	112 Third Avenue
Wallingford Amusement Company	125th Street and Broadway
Wasserman, Morris	2258 Amsterdam Avenue

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J. M. Gidding & Co.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1914.

THE TOLLS REPEAL BILL.

There is ground for hope that the bill repealing the exemption of coastwise American ships from the payment of tolls on the Panama Canal will be passed in the Senate this week. The amendment offered by Senator SIMMONS on Saturday, as a substitute for both his own previous amendment, declaring that nothing in the act could be held to affect any treaty rights of the United States, and also for Senator NORRIS's rather flamboyant amendment, put forward chiefly to "queer" the proceedings, can do no harm. It will not in the least add to the dignity of the nation, but if some of the Senators who are willing to support the bill think that it will, it obviously serves a good enough purpose. It leaves the way open for arbitration of the question hereafter, and there can be no harm in that. No arbitrators, however, will ever be likely to decide that the exemption of our coastwise shipping was not in violation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901, which guaranteed that the ships of all nations should use the canal on the same terms.

With or without the Simmons amendment, the Repeal bill should be passed. It is to be hoped that it will be passed this week with as little sparring and bushwhacking as the minority members feel they can get along with. As a ship subsidy measure in disguise it has its merits, from the politicians' point of view, as a Republican trick. It has no other merit.

AMERICAN SHIPS.

There is now a fleet of ocean "big fellows" coming and going to and from the only American port which can float them or provide them with business. They fly more than one flag, but the American flag is seen at almost no masthead. It is lamentable, but the case is not so bad as it seems, and the cause and the remedy are not those generally thought. In the first place it does not follow that because the American flag is seldom seen there are no American ships afloat. On our inland seas there are ships of tonnage rivaling many that "go foreign," and in the aggregate they surpass the merchant marines of some nations which rank higher in the ocean bluebooks. The American tonnage passing the Soo may easily surpass the foreign tonnage passing through Panama. Although the official records do not disclose it, yet the foreign tonnage is swelled by vessels owned by American capital, but operated under foreign flags. A census taken privately several years ago revealed 1,213,965 tons of ocean vessels owned and operated by leading exporters of American products, but on foreign registers. The Standard Oil Company alone had forty-seven high class cargo carriers, and there can be no doubt that its fleet has grown with its business. The capital of the International Mercantile Marine is chiefly American, and in the same proportion its ships are American owned, including a fair claim to the White Star heavyweights. There are 200 ocean-going steamers fairly to be classed as American, without reckoning a larger number under time charters. American capital in the West Indian trade operates steamships under flags other than American, and altogether there can be do doubt that American-owned steamships are much underestimated. That it sometimes is done for a purpose there can be no doubt, and whenever done for that purpose it ought not to be allowed to pass unchallenged. No doubt the Commissioner of Navigation told the exact truth when he said in his last report that the United States flag is flown upon only seven vessels crossing the Atlantic, six crossing the Pacific, and none plying to South America. It is true that "we have virtually ceased to build ships for the foreign trade," but it is not true that we do not operate ships in that trade.

The reason for the distinction between ownership and operation is simple and indisputable. Experts have calculated that it costs more than a reasonable profit to run a ship under the American laws instead of the foreign. In part this is due to the conditions of employment imposed by American standards. The intention of the laws is benevolent. It was intended to raise the pay, and to make the conditions easy, but the result is that the men are not employed. American ships pay foreign dues of all sorts on the American rating, and that rating is more than a third above foreign ratings. American standards are regulated by methods which impose both trouble and expense upon owners, which they escape by foreign registration. The conditions of competition are not equal under the laws. The result is that they are equalized by American owners placing their ships under foreign flags. If a million tons and more are deducted from the recognized foreign totals, and if the same quantity be added to the American tonnage, to correspond with the ownership, the disparity is less striking, and the argument for a subsidy is lessened. Subsidies are worthless under such conditions. Removal of the handicap would be more reasonable and more efficient.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

This would be the time to make the dream of a civic centre north of the Municipal Building a practical reality. In exchange for the old Post Office site, land that belongs to City Hall Park and should never have been built upon after the barracks of the Union soldiers were torn down, fifty years ago, the Government of this city might offer to the Government of the United States a site for a Federal building in the neighborhood of the new County Court House. Now would be the time for that masterly move, which would restore City Hall Park and insure permanence to the civic centre idea, if anything had ever been really decided in regard to the new County Court House.

There has been a great deal of talk about such a building. We have all seen handsome plans for it and the reconstructed neighborhood which it is to adorn, if it ever takes material shape, and vast sums of money have been expended in preliminary work, but the city cannot ask the Secretary of the Treasury to give up his present firm hold on a piece of real property, with a possible gift of $1,000,000 to improve the same, for an unidentifiable site in a dream.

PURE FABRICS.

In the June issue of Dry Goods about six in ten dealers in fabrics favor a Pure Fabric bill of some kind. But on what its provisions should be they are not at all agreed. One large maker states as a general principle that the "public should know and "know authoritatively what they are "buying." He would have the law require manufacturers to state the materials and the percentage of each on every label. Another frankly believes that goods marked "all wool" should be all wool as a yard wide should measure thirty-six inches. Another who is opposed to any law at all is solicitous of his customers' pride and objects to telling them that goods they buy are "part cotton," for fear of hurting their feelings.

Another manufacturer is of opinion that adulterated goods cannot, at all events, injure the health or morals of those using them, as in the case of food or medicine. But as clothing forms one of the grand divisions of the necessaries of life, it does affect life in its power of self-support to cheat a customer who wishes to be well suited. Of course, it will be difficult to frame a Federal bill that will enable the consumer to see the labels required of the manufacturer, but not required of the local retailer. Stamping names on the selvage injures some fabrics. The labeling of percentages of materials might influence consumers—at first, at any rate—to buy higher-priced goods which often fail to give the service of cheaper materials. But undoubtedly whatever the patrons of the merchants wish they will get, even in the imposing of laws. Compliance with a pure food law has resulted in immense profits through advertising the fact.

MISUSING THE RECORD.

The misuse of The Congressional Record is an old story. It is a flagrant waste of the people's money for personal and political purposes, but it has been going on so long that it is seldom commented on any more. Now and then, however, there is some specimen of impudence so colossal that it arrests attention; and for sheer cheek we do not remember to have seen anything that much surpasses the performance of Congressman CALEB POWERS of Kentucky in The Record of June 3. Larger amounts of ink and paper have been wasted—by Senator LA FOLLETTE, for instance—but as a rule there has at least been a pretense that the matter printed had some faint relation to the public business, and not exclusively to the personal aggrandizement of the person printing it.

POWERS, of course, did not deliver more than a small fraction of the speech, and perhaps did not deliver any of it. The bill to codify the laws relating to the judiciary being under consideration, he obtained leave to "extend his remarks," and he filled thirty-one of the big Record columns. It seems that JAMES H. BOSWORTH, a State Senator, is a candidate against him in the Eleventh District of Kentucky, and these thirty-one columns are devoted to praise of POWERS and denunciation of BOSWORTH. "I have never cast a "whisky vote in my life, in Congress "or out," says POWERS; "Senator "BOSWORTH has never cast a temper-"ance one where temperance really "needed it." Six of the thirty-one columns are devoted to analysis of BOSWORTH's votes on liquor bills in the Kentucky Legislature. Six more are devoted to a study of BOSWORTH's attitude in the Legislature on the matter of good roads. POWERS then takes up the history of his own arrest for the murder of Gov. GOEBEL, and denounces BOSWORTH's brother, the Sheriff who arrested him, for brutality in making the capture.

Then he returns to BOSWORTH's legislative record for another column or two. The remainder of the "speech" is subdivided under such headings as "How I Have Stood by the Laboring Man and the Miner and How Senator BOSWORTH Has Stood Against Them," "I Have Not Forgotten the Farmer," "BOSWORTH Against Laboring Man," "I Have Been a Friend of the Soldiers, Their Widows and Orphans," &c. BOSWORTH, presumably, has to pay for his own campaign documents; for the printing and circulation of this Powers autobiography the people of the Eleventh Kentucky and of the whole United States must pay, and continue to pay until election day.

Toward the close of this self-revelation POWERS inserts a paragraph in which he upbraids the Democrats for "increasing the expenditures of the Government." Though somewhat handicapped by being a Republican, he has done what he could to help them.

THE YOUNG WORKERS.

The National Association of Corporation Schools holds its annual convention this week. It is entering on the third year of what must still be called experimental work. For in the matter of industrial training we are still in the green and unformed stage, so much so that an important place on the Board of Education in this city is standing unfilled because there is no such person as a vocational training expert. The corporation school is a sudden turn in a general tendency which to the present has found its expression in the evening or continuation school and the trade school. And these don't work except for a very small percentage. The reason is simply that 96 per cent. of the boys and girls who leave the elementary schools to earn their living, and their family's living, have to earn it right away and all the time after that.

The only solution thus far has been in the part-time school, where the worker earns a wage while he learns a trade. The schools conducted by the hundred and more corporations of this association are in the main similar to the part-time schools which have been hammered into fair working order in Wisconsin, in Cincinnati, and in Fitchburg, with the difference that the corporation schools have no co-operation from the local boards of education. This is the grave flaw in the association's programme; it neglects the fundamental problem, that of dovetailing the instruction of the elementary school with that of the office and shop. Assuming that, in the larger sense, a man's education is never complete, the difficulty is to make that education one reasonably continuous system, without the gaps or repetitions.

The corporation schools realize the difficulty. Before they can take the average public school graduate into their regular courses they must give him instruction which goes over the ground that should have been covered by the elementary school. A little adjustment and the elementary school would fit itself to the requirements of the corporation school. Yet the relation of State education and the part-time school is barely to be touched upon, according to the convention programme. From the point of immediate results, how to teach salesmanship and advertising is of vastly more import to the individual corporation than how to straighten out our entire educational system. But it's not a very long look ahead.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EFFICIENCY

Every day Congress grinds its grist of counsel to everybody about how they must do business, and every day the Treasury publishes its report of how the country's business is done. Yet the precept and the practice are not put together as often as would be useful. Neither can well be spared, and the millennium will arrive all the sooner if standards of efficiency are imposed upon both public and private business. A deficit is reported in the public accounts for this fiscal year of $36,412,517, against a surplus of $7,596,065 last year, exclusive of Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

When a railway or a trust develops such a deficit the shareholders take notice, but the citizen shareholders do not mind a little thing like a deficit of twoscore millions. Why should they worry? The "Government" pays the bills out of the Treasury surplus, and there is still a credit in the general fund. Nobody pays taxes, and the Treasury prints money.

If the country got the good of the money which its business managers spend there would be less cause for remark. But hardly anybody knows or cares any more where the money goes to than where it comes from. How many newspaper readers know what Secretary STIMSON of the Taft régime said at a dinner in Brooklyn on Thursday. These are his words:

> The barracks, posts, and armies of the United States today are costing $5,500,000 a year more than if the posts had been constructed in the interests of the army, instead of the interests of the locality in which they are situated.

Yesterday it was reported that the House pared a trifle of $17,784,889 off a single appropriation bill. This week or next it will be reported that the Senate put the items back again, and it will be passed in increased form, if experience is any basis for prophecy. That is what was just done with the River and Harbor bill. Ten millions were added to it, as though the country was not running behind its bills every day. Yet it is known of all who spend laborious hours over the Congressional Record that the River and Harbor graft—to give it its proper name—has increased fivefold, whereas navigation on the rivers has decreased 80 per cent. in the same time. Between 1911 and 1914 these appropriations increased $184,000,000, or almost as much as the increase from 1875 to 1894. In thirty-four years the total is $550,000,000. The increase is at a progressive rate, while the accommodated commerce is decreasing. There is the same tale to tell about the Public Buildings appropriations. The Post Office claims a surplus which could not be found if the accounts were kept either by the Steel Trust or by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the bills are not paid for the service the Post Office receives.

The point is not primarily the merits or the amounts of the expenditures. That is another story. The point is the incompetency of Government for the difficult tasks which it is attempting, as disclosed by the performance of tasks immeasurably simpler and easier. The Government, which never balances its books, and does not keep accounts in any commercial sense, is dictating efficiency to those under the tyranny of keeping solvent while obeying the statutes of perfection which the Government itself neither observes nor could observe if it were run on a business basis.

Last August the Board of Estimate decided that work on the improvement of Central Park West, no matter what obstacles had to be overcome, should begin within three months. Last Saturday Borough President MARKS decided that work on the aforesaid much-needed improvement, in spite of any objections offered by the street railway company, should begin within three weeks. This should satisfy the residents of Central Park West that they are much nearer to the improvement than they were last August.

A demand for admission to Dr. GEORG BRANDES's lecture at the Comedy Theatre last night which would have served to fill double the number of seats the house contains, if not three times as many, must indicate a high order of intelligence and good taste among the seekers for Sunday-night entertainment in New York. Our Danish visitor does not "play to the gallery" or "tickle the ears of the groundlings." He is well known, of course, and his doings and sayings since he arrived have been widely reported, but, obviously, the manager of his lecture would have secured Carnegie Hall or the Hippodrome if he had believed that Dr. BRANDES would draw a large audience on a Sunday night in June in this city, which is generally accounted so frivolous. It is the Danish critic's plain duty now to bear witness to the world that New York has taste and judgment.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"De Minimis" Should Be Applied.

It is making a mockery, if not of sacred things, at least of things that ought to be fairly serious, for the Government to spend something like $1.50 of our more or less good money in collecting from a man one cent as income tax. This absurd act has just been performed out in Detroit, and presumably like or not much different cases will be frequent all over the country.

There will not be many people, of course, who miss exemption from this tax by half a dollar, the present limit of excess, but a good many thousands pass the line by sums so small that the public revenues are decreased instead of increased by making them pay up. If it be true that the Government cannot collect this tax from anybody for less than $1.50, why not so change the law, or the regulations for its enforcement, as to have the payments begin, not when the income exceeds a given amount by even a single half dollar, as now, but when the tax to be taken is really profitable to the treasury?

That would serve the designed end of all taxation, which is to raise money. It would save a lot of people from performing a task that is the more irritating because they know it is worse than useless. Especially would it remove one excuse for jeering comments on the law in general, as well as the income tax law in particular, because of its tendency to insistence on the technical, the unreasonable, and the absurd.

How the Detroit man paid his penny is not reported. Perhaps he drew a check for the amount and made his bank certify it. If so, he had to endure the cold glower of a bothered and therefore indignant paying teller, and that is a severe trial for anybody. Some of us who have recently had to have certified checks only a little larger know how painful that experience is.

Explaining Militant Releases.

As The London Times has just found it necessary or expedient to explain why the Government does not follow the often-given advice to let the imprisoned militants starve if they will not eat, evidently in England as here the commonly assumed reason for allowing hunger strikes to compel release is a disinclination on the part of the authorities to strengthen the suffrage cause by providing it with martyrs. Now, whoever gives that reason—or does not deny its truth—of course admits that the acts for which the militants are imprisoned differ in quality from those of ordinary criminals doing the same things. At least he admits that the militants, instead of being alone in thinking so, have more or less sympathy from so many people more or less efficient politically that their indignation, if the women were permitted to die in prison of starvation, would be dangerous.

Any such admission would be reluctantly made by any Government. The London Times says that the women are not permitted to carry their self-imposed hunger to its desperate limit because the prison officials are responsible for the lives of those committed to their charge. That might well account for forcible feeding of the women on hunger strike, but it doesn't go far either as explanation or as excuse for releases under the "cat and mouse" law which was specially devised to meet the situation which these women have created.

One does not recall that anywhere does a jailer's responsibility for the lives of prisoners go beyond doing what he can—in the jail—to keep them alive. It requires the exercise of executive clemency to set a convict free for no better reason than that further confinement means death, and such exercise can hardly be made a matter of routine policy.

The statement of The London Times, therefore, does not fully meet the case, and the old assumption as to the Government's fear of making martyrs is likely to retain its popularity, even with people who can readily see why a jailer must prevent prisoners from committing suicide if he can.

A Blunder That Was Profitable.

Relatives of the late Earl of LUCAN must rather regret that his death has revived the old discussion as to the extent of his responsibility for the orders that started the famous Six Hundred on its hopeless and disastrous charge against the Russian cannon at Balaklava. Yet the blunder then committed, though so dreadful from one point of view, takes a different aspect when seen from another.

Certainly England is not at all ashamed of that charge, for while admitting that it should not have been made, and that it was the result of stupidity and military inefficiency in high circles, she has not minded that much. Instead she has fixed her own attention—and, thanks to her Laureate's noble verse, the world's attention—almost exclusively on the courage and devotion with which the Six Hundred illustrated the soldierly virtue of unquestioning obedience.

That is what we all remember about Balaklava, and only with an effort do we recall that, directly, the charge was worse than useless. To have brought it about was, therefore, in a way, a great national service. The dead of the Six Hundred did not die in vain, and by the exercise of a little ingenuity those who ordered their charge might present a fairly plausible claim to England's gratitude.

Get Power Direct from Coal.

Mr. EDISON's prophecy that before many years the power latent in coal will become directly and wholly available for use is only a characteristic expression of the confident hopes entertained by the laboratory workers in many lands.

It has long been recognized that a terribly expensive loss is incurred when coal is burned to turn water into steam with which to drive the engine that turns a dynamo for supplying electricity to the machine doing the work. Sometimes the method is not quite as complicated as this, but the leaks of energy are always enormous, the greatest of them all being up the chimney.

And the scientists do know, as Mr. EDISON says, that there is a way to stop some of the leaks. They can do it now, for that matter, but at a cost, unfortunately, in comparison with which the present waste of coal power is almost trivial. There is every probability that some day the way will be found and the problem solved.

The need for doing it increases with every pound of coal that is taken out of the ground.

SKEPTICAL SCIENTISTS

Once Laughed at Trolley Cars, as They Did at Aeroplanes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The story in your Magazine Supplement of yesterday about the flight of Curtiss in Prof. Langley's aerodrome awakens some interesting reminiscences. Strange as now seems the indifference with which Langley's experiment was greeted, it is not without a parallel in the matter of transportation by electric power as developed in the trolley car of today.

It was my custom for many years to attend the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and to write up the proceedings for the press, both popular and technical. I heard Langley's paper at one of the meetings of that association, and procured a copy of it for The Scientific American, but the editor consigned it to the waste basket.

Similarly, at a meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, one of the speakers rather timidly advanced the proposition that electric power might yet be so far cheapened as to be a useful factor in transportation. This was, of course, before there were any trolleys. The idea was favorably received by the society, and it appealed to me as a valuable suggestion, so I made it prominent in my report for The Railroad Gazette. But the editor deemed it too chimerical for publication in such a matter-of-fact magazine and ran the blue pencil through it.

WILLIAM H. HALE.
Brooklyn, N. Y., June 1, 1914.

Supervision of Stock Brokers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that stock brokerage houses do not come under the supervision of the State Banking Department? They hold your funds in trust and draw against them for salaries, as recent investigations brought to light. Why does the District Attorney prosecute bankers for these very acts while stock brokerage houses, who are semi-bankers, escape the clutches of the law?

A law should be enacted compelling the submission of monthly statements by stock brokers to the State Banking Department, then we poor speculators wouldn't have to worry about losing the money we have on deposit to purchase stock, as we have enough to worry about in the ordinary flimflamming of high finance.

PSYCHOLOGIST.
New York, June 2, 1914.

Appreciation from the West.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the end of one year's subscription to THE TIMES I wish to say that we have enjoyed your excellent paper, and that I wish it further success. The pictures and magazine sections of your Sunday edition are preserved by us for future reference. Perhaps this appreciation from a Western woman may not mean much to you; it will at least tell you how much is the pleasure we have derived from your great newspaper.

VALERIA H. MULLETT.
Clinton, Iowa, May 27, 1914.

THE WORLD'S A THIEF

And What Seems Modern Wisdom Has All Been Uttered Before.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Extending over a course of several months, during hours of leisure and considerable pleasure, I have been reading the voluminous collections known as "The World's Best Essayists" and "The World's Best Orations." Aside from editorial comments on topics of the day, I am almost convinced that everything has been uttered relating to man in relation to his conduct, temperament, motives, and aspirations, unless he develops some dormant qualities along with an enlarged civilization.

Unconsciously or otherwise, men of the present or last century have reiterated those of several or more centuries ago, and the continuous perusal of the collections invites the suspicion of the reader that even great intellects have plagiarized the expressions of predecessors. But, really, when anything is worth saying it is worth repetition, because most of us do not hear, see, listen, understand, care for, or forget without a reminder. Others read that which they have read before in substance, and sniff, "platitudinous." But then we are to remember that the young, and even the old, are constantly growing in understanding, perhaps in appreciation, and that which is old to some may be new to others.

The writer has often heard, or uttered himself during desultory conversation, remarks aged in self-evident truth, but accepted with enthusiastic readiness by those to whom the truth was revelation. Even among many generally considered as intelligent an apt, even though hackneyed, quotation from the Bible, Shakespeare, or other established sources of supply is so new as to win for the one who utters it high estimation as a philosopher, unless he is quick to disclaim originality, and such declination is uncommon for one under appreciation.

Therefore when we encounter in print something particularly old to some of us we should be tolerant, because to others it may appear in dewy freshness and exhaling fragrance.

BROWSING.
New York, June 5, 1914.

Tom Paine Still Popular.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Sunday Magazine Section you ask: "Are we to see a revival of interest in Tom Paine?" Without being flippant one may answer that the interest is there to be seen and no revival is necessary. There has never been a moment from the time Paine landed in Philadelphia in 1774 until the present moment that he has not been the centre of great interest. He has received much praise because he deserved it, and he has been vilified more because it was profitable than because the stories circulated about him were true. He is called "Tom Paine" by his friends in love, but by his enemies in derision. He may well be loved for the enemies he has made.

The statement that few people read his books is open to question, but, granting that they are few, since they include such men as Ernst Haeckel, Georg Brandies, and George Bernard Shaw we need fear no limitation of the influence of his works.

Paine saw the inside of but one prison as a prisoner, and then for a cause that any one might glory in. He gave all that he possessed whether of talents or worldly goods to the cause of American Independence, and through his generosity the bitter days and nights at Valley Forge were brightened for the cold and hungry soldiers.

HARRY WEIR BOLAND,
Philadelphia, Penn., June 1, 1914.

St. John's Chapel as a Museum.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article on St. John's Chapel, if successful in finally focusing the wishes of many citizens into one last spirited endeavor, will be forever a reason of gratitude to you. The suggestion of a branch library and reading room or a picture gallery or museum seems very practical.

In Paris there are many local museums. To the Carnavalet one goes if drawn to the Sevigné period. At the Trocadero one finds grandiose sculpture and architecture; Musée de Cluny takes one back to early French Kings and monastic and mediaeval treasures.

Why amass everything in the already overgrown Metropolitan Museum, threatening further encroachments on the Park? Our great museum is very good as it is, and could be made better by some eliminations and additions in their place. The old New York district should not be deprived of all charm. Crowds still fill its streets, and if we believe in democracy we must believe that each human soul responds to appeals to its intelligence, its sense of beauty and harmony, its consciousness of links with a worthy past and hopes for a better future. St. John's Chapel, put to a museum's uses, would be of the highest value to our people. May we ask the Board of Estimate to let it stand to the very last in the proposed Varick Street widening, which probably would mean a year's delay?

ANNIE W. GOULD.
New York, June 2, 1914.

Dead Animals on the Streets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see that one of your correspondents speaks of the dead animals which are allowed to lie about the streets for days at a time. It is a positive nuisance in this neighborhood, so frequent is it, and the Board of Health, even when appealed to, seem quite indifferent to the situation. It is certainly a menace to health and decency, and should always be promptly acted upon.

SALLY PETERS.
New York, May 30, 1914.

False Indian Motion Pictures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, as one interested in Indians, to thank THE TIMES and Mr. Skinner for the excellent presentation in your issue of this morning of the wrong done to our Indians by the inaccurate and often absurd moving pictures in which they figure. Mr. Skinner's letter ought to be published as a tract and sent everywhere in this country.

FREDERICK S. DELLENBAUGH.
New York, June 3, 1914.

THE WIND'S SONG.

In the gray of the dawn when the shadows lie deep,
A truant, I fled from the cave in the sea
Where Aeolus guarded with strong bolt and key—
A wary old warder whose watch must not sleep.
But I murmured a song, so subtle it seemed
That his hoary head drooped on his breast—and he dreamed.

One moment he nodded—I oped the great door.
It creaked! Quick, he waked and followed close after!
What heard he? A ripple of shrill elfin laughter,
Which Echo repeated—again—and once more.
Then I vanished from sight in the thick shrouding mist—
Free, free evermore, to do as I list!

So I whistle and blow till the sea surges wild,
And the fisher folk crossing it shudder with dread:
In varying mood, crooning soft as a child,
I summon the Spring with its flowers from the dead.
There's a tear in my voice, a sob and a sigh,
The echo of world's joy and sadness am I!

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

CRITICISES MR. WARD.

Commissioner's Refusal of Use of Park Stirs East Side Association.

The Directors of the East Side Protective Association, with about 250 members, met yesterday in the rooms of the organization at 1 Avenue B and listened to the annual report of its Superintendent, Harry Schlacht, on east side conditions. The report was based largely on the facts discovered by the 5,000 members of the Juvenile Police of the organization and the squads of girls who interested themselves in helping girls of their own age.

Incidentally there was an attack on Park Commissioner Cabot Ward. The report contained a reference to the fact that about four weeks ago, on the eve of the Shakespeare celebration to be conducted by the organization, a permit to use Hamilton Fish Park was refused by the Commissioner. The officials said that in spite of the fact that under Commissioner Stover they used the park all last Summer for Saturday night mothers' meetings, and already had held four of them this year under Commissioner Ward, he suddenly refused to let these meetings continue and ignored a letter from them asking for the reason.

The officials said that the failure to renew the permit came in the same week, about a month ago, in which several east side business men went to Mr. Schlacht and asked him to stop the activities of the Juvenile Police. They told him, it was said at the office of the organization, that if he did not at once stop the juvenile policemen, they would take active steps to destroy the movement. The officials seemed to think that some of these men had misrepresented conditions to the Commissioner and caused him to refuse the park permits with some mistaken belief as the cause.

An effort was made to communicate with Commissioner Ward or the Secretary of the Park Board by a reporter from THE TIMES, but neither could be found to furnish the Park Department's side of the story.

"Every grown-up woman," said Mr. Schlacht in his report, "knows what the world is and what its dangers are. She knows, too, how defenseless a young girl is on the east side and how unable to fight her own battles. Yet the great majority of mothers shut their eyes, ears and thoughts, and trust to Providence to supply protection.

"Hundreds of girls have been rescued from the clutches of the cadets, assisted by the special policemen of the dance halls and by the girls of our Senior Squad, and they have been rescued from the temptations that beset them in the ice-cream parlors and the moving picture theatres. Our girl police have found in many places, especially dance halls, that drinks were served to young girls, lights extinguished for as long as fifteen minutes, and licentiousness allowed to flourish undisturbed.

"Hanging about the lobbies of theatres and gadding about at late hours of the night are little girls whose mothers do not know where they are or what they are doing. Go into some of the candy stores or ice cream parlors and you will wonder where are the mothers of the loud-voiced, bold little girls you will see. The mothers know, and our girl police know, that if they stood on the verge of a volcano they would not be in more danger. Yet no mother's hand is there to help them and the mothers seem to have forgotten that no little girl is safe anywhere alone.

"Care, watchfulness, and sympathy of mothers are what is needed if the evils of east side life are to be eradicated. They are wanting now. Mothers seem to think that all they owe to their children is support."

EMPLOYERS WANT RATES.

Schedule for the New State Insurance Fund Is Held Up.

The State Workmen's Compensation Commission is unable to comply at present with the thousands of requests received for rates in the new State Insurance Fund, which is to begin business on July 1, as the work of preparing the various schedules of ratings has not been completed. F. Spencer Baldwin, manager of the State Insurance Fund, announced yesterday that the rates would not be issued until the State Insurance Department had made public the official schedules of rates of stock and mutual companies.

The statement has been made that the administration of the fund would make it practically a mutual company in its operation by reason of an assessment basis. This is denied by Mr. Baldwin.

"The rates of the State Fund," Mr. Baldwin continued, "will be made with a view to absolute adequacy, and in no event will the commission resort to assessment upon policyholders to make up for unexpected losses."

The entrance of the State into the insurance business within the next month is already attracting wide attention from employers and from financial and commercial interests generally. Several mutual companies have been organized to compete for the business. Under the new law the employer may take his choice in insurance from the State Fund, mutual and stock companies, or self-insurance. Some of the large concerns that have provided for compensation to employes by self-insurance are the United States Steel Corporation and the International Harvester Company, and it is predicted that these companies will continue this system.

Mr. Baldwin, chosen to manage the State Fund, obtained his practical experience while Secretary of the Massachusetts State Employes' Insurance Association.

FORTY YEARS IN ONE PULPIT.

Mount Washington Church Celebrates Its Pastor's Long Service.

The Rev. Dr. George S. Payton, for forty years pastor of the Mount Washington Presbyterian Church at Dyckman Street and Broadway, the district known as Inwood, made an address on the history of that locality at the services yesterday morning. The church has arranged a series of meetings to celebrate Dr. Payson's long service. On Tuesday there will be a reception, and on Wednesday evening an informal "reminiscence meeting." The Brotherhood of the Church will hold its dinner at the Hotel Theresa on Thursday.

Dr. Payson asserted that he held the long distance record as pastor of a single church, and he mentioned the fact also that the church, since he became pastor in 1874, had never failed to pay its pastor, organist, and sexton regularly. Lack of transit facilities until recent years held the membership of the church down, he said. As late as 1886 he said the section of the city where the church stood had neither telegraph, telephone, horse cars, or omnibuses.

"We lived ten miles from a beefsteak," said Dr. Payson. "Table supplies had to be ordered a day ahead. The nearest livery stable was three miles away, and a day's notice was necessary to hire a carriage. I have seen two-horse teams stalled in Broadway in sand half way up to the hubs of their heavy wagons."

Among his early parishioners, said Dr. Payson, were the late James McCreery, Isaac M. Dyckman, William B. Isham, Horace B. Perkins, and their families. He was ministering today, he said, to many of the great-grandchildren of those who welcomed him to Inwood. Since 1874, he said, the church had expended about $300,000, nearly 67 per cent. of which had been given to charity. He contrasted that showing with the average of 39 per cent. given by other churches of the same denomination in the country.

A number of the old parishioners were at the service yesterday. At the close a hymn, written by Dr. Payson many years ago, was sung. Thomas C. Dagina, the blind organist who served the church for thirty-nine years, played.

Sons of Revolution Pilgrimage.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 7.—When the Sons of the Revolution reach here on June 24 on their pilgrimage from Philadelphia to Boston in commemoration of the 139th anniversary of the journey made by Gen. Washington when he assumed command of the American Army, a bronze tablet will be unveiled at St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church. The party will be welcomed at the State House by Gov. Fielder and Adjt. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler.

GRADUATES TOLD OF POWER OF IDEALS

Big Crowd at Baccalaureate Service at New York University.

FACULTY AND CHOIR MARCH

Commencement Week on the Heights Will Be Crowded with Interesting Events.

Friends of members of the graduating class of New York University crowded the Auditorium at University Heights to its fullest capacity yesterday afternoon at the second day's exercises of the eighty-second commencement week. The seats were filled even before the beginning of the baccalaureate service, and the overflow was accommodated in the upper gallery, where special seating arrangements had to be supplied. Forming in line with the vested choir of All Souls' Episcopal Church in the lead, the members of the Faculty marched to the front of the Auditorium, their many-hued capes giving a touch of color to the long line of black-garbed graduates which followed. The attendance at this year's baccalaureate service was the largest in the history of the university.

The Rev. Dr. William Pierson Merill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, who delivered the baccalaureate sermon, spoke to the graduating class on the "Power of Ideals," from First Corinthians, i., 28, "Things that are not did God choose, that He might bring to nought the things that are."

"Whatever be the special phase of life at which we look," said Dr. Merill, "the development of the automobile, the invention of the aeroplane, the emergence of a new spiritual philosophy, the appearance of novel political ideas and parties, the tendency in the Church and in society at large to evolve schemes for social betterment—these and a thousand other phenomena have all come to be through the working of one plain and simple method. God showed some man a thing that was not and kindled in that soul a passionate determination to give existence to that non-existent thing, to set it here in place of something that was here but did not deserve to be.

"There are aircraft today because Wilbur Wright, and Samuel Langley before him, saw flying machines that were not and brought them into being. There is a waterway cleaving the Isthmus from ocean to ocean because men saw there, as Goethe saw more than a century ago, a canal was not but might be."

After the completion of the services, the procession re-formed and proceeded out to the campus, where it was disbanded.

The exercises today will consist in the awarding of the Phi Beta Kappa keys to those who have been received into the fraternity this year and the competition for the Sandham Prizes in Oratory. This will be followed on Tuesday by the class day exercises, the planting of the class ivy, the ivy oration, the awarding of the class day gifts, and finally by the inception of textbooks. The cremation will take place in the evening. Wednesday will be given over to the graduation day exercises.

DICKINSON SEEKS A HEAD.

Many Educators Mentioned for the Presidency of Old Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, June 7.—The baccalaureate services of the 131st commencement of Dickinson College were held today. The Rev. Dr. Eugene Allen Noble, whose resignation recently was accepted, preached the sermon in the Allison Memorial Church this morning. The Rev. Walter E. Burnett of Johnstown, Penn., delivered an address before the College Christian Association in the Methodist Church tonight.

Class day exercises will be held tomorrow afternoon. The college musical organizations will give a concert in Bosler Hall, and this will be followed by the junior promenade on the college campus.

There is much speculation over the election of a successor to Dr. Noble in the Presidency of the institution. Among those whose claims have been considered are Dean James Henry Morgan, State Librarian Thomas Montgomery, Dr. Guy Carleton Lee of the National Society for Broader Education, Dr. A. C. McCrea, Bishop W. Perry Eveland, W. A. Hutchison, Lewis S. Sadler, Vance C. McCormick, Merwin G. Filler, C. W. Prettyman, the Rev. A. E. Piper, and ex-President George Edward Reed.

It is very likely that the Trustees will take action this week looking to the selection of a successor to Dr. Noble.

Georgetown to Hold Celebration.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Georgetown University is making extensive preparations to celebrate the 125th anniversary of its founding, on June 13 to 16. Gov. Glynn of New York will deliver the principal address. President Wilson has been invited to attend and may speak. More than 2,000 alumni from various parts of the country will be there. The degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred upon Señor Riano, Spanish Ambassador, Gov. Glynn, and Thomas E. Ewing, Commissioner of Patents.

MAKES APPEAL FOR $50,000.

Children's Aid Society Asks Help for Vacation Fund.

The Children's Aid Society yesterday sent out an appeal to its contributing members for $50,000 with which to provide vactions for mothers and children from the congested sections of the east side. Last Summer 22,304 persons were sent to the various fresh air homes by the society. These institutions include the Home for Poor Children, at Bath Beach, L. I.; the Health Home for Women with Sick and Ailing Babies, at Coney Island; the Martha Summer Home at Ossining;

JEWISH SEMINARY ORDAINS FIVE RABBIS

Jacob H. Schiff Addresses a Class of Twenty-one Graduates.

LOUIS MARSHALL PRESIDES

Dr. Schechter, Kept from Commencement Exercises by Illness, Sends Address to be Read.

The graduating exercises of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America were held yesterday afternoon at Aeolian Hall, in West Forty-second Street. Twenty-one young men received diplomas and five were ordained rabbis. Before the degrees were conferred Jacob H. Schiff addressed the students, and begged of them not to become like the telephone, only the transmitters of words and thoughts others developed, but to think for themselves and lead others. The young theologians were warned by Dr. Solomon Schechter, head of the seminary, that a craving to be constantly in the public eye was responsible for many follies in the pulpit.

On account of illness, Dr. Schechter was unable to be present at the seminary's commencement. Louis Marshall presided in his place, and read Dr. Schechter's address. Mr. Marshall, in his opening remarks, paid a high tribute to Dr. Schechter, and said it was due to his influence and example that the Jewish Theological Seminary of America was now regarded throughout the world as an abiding place of Jewish scholarship and spiritual influence.

"What you have learned here during four years of attentive study and loyal research," said Mr. Shiff, "furnishes you only a basis for reaching conclusions, which likely will never be final with you, but which will change and become modified, both by study and by the new light life itself will shed upon the teaching you have obtained. Were it different, were you to take from here and accept as a finality what has been taught you, nor to be modified or further developed hereafter, you would not be worthy of the holy calling you have chosen. You would, let me use a homely expression, like the telephone, be only a transmitter of words and thoughts others have developed. The true and honest Jewish minister must never become a mouthpiece only, even if by some it may be made the test of orthodoxy that nothing should be taken from or added to the divine message as originally given to Israel.

"In our own country, these blessed United States, with economic conditions to which, if we are to exist, we are forced to adapt ourselves, the orthodox Jewish minister very frequently has the difficult task to determine how attachment to the precepts of our religion among his congregants can be maintained in the face of demands upon them which conflict with the Jewish law. This may place you at times in a position out of which you may find the right way only with much difficulty. But remember then that it is far better that the attachment of the present and the rising generation to the faith of our fathers be maintained. Be leaders so that your followers shall not lose their way, but withal be ministers in the true sense of the word, according to minister to the needs of those who will have to lean upon you and whom it must be your noblest and best effort to guide aright, to help in the struggle of their soul, nay, even their bodily needs, and may God of Israel speed you on your way."

In place of Dr. Schechter the degrees were conferred by Dr. Louis Ginzberg, senior member of the Faculty. Those ordained rabbis were Israel Elfenbein, Herbert S. Goldstein, Israel Lobenstein, Julius J. Price and Moses Rosenthal. The degree of Doctor of Jewish Literature was conferred on Aaron Neuman.

Bachelors' degrees were conferred on the following: Max B. Aaronowitz, Simon M. Felshin, Louis E. Goldstein, Max Goodman, Louis Hammer, Isidor Konowitz, Meyer Mellco, Benjamin Rabinowitz, Albert P. Schoolman, Benjamin Siyavitz, Max Slavin, David Tenrosen, Ethel Glickman, Eva May, and Zoolina Slootsky.

Prizes were awarded as follows: The Laemmlein Buttenwieser Bible Prize, "Bearing of The Newly Discovered Papyri on Biblical History," to David Shohet; the Laemmlein Buttenwieser Talmud Prize, "The Ethical Treatises of the Talmud," not awarded; the Aaron Friedenwald Prize in Jewish Theology, "The Idea of Repentance in Bible and Tannaitic Literature," not awarded; the Alexander Kohut Memorial Prize, Isaac Abon and Hisse Hamorah Ha-Misri," to Israel Efros; the Alumni Association Prize, "The Duties and Rights of the Minor in His Relation to the Family and Community," to Rabbi Israel Lebendiger. Honorable mention, Julius Kaplan; the Dembitz Memorial Prize, Sefer Ha-Musar of R. Judah Khalatz," to Rabbi Israel Elfenbein; the Robinson Memorial Prize "Jewish Mediaeval Travelers from Eldad Ha-Dani to Pethahya," to Reuben Kaufman; the Rabinowitz Memorial Prize, "Date of the Book of Joel," divided between Morris Teller and Louis Finkelstein.

Gifts of money amounting to $73,000 have been made to the seminary in the past year, it was announced by Mr. Marshall. The wife and family of the late Morris Loeb, who was for a long time one of the Directors of the seminary, gave $50,000 for a library building. An additional $3,000 for the library fund was received, and $20,000 was received for an endowment of the seminary. According to Mr. Marshall the Jewish Theological Seminary will have one of the largest and finest Jewish libraries in America.

ORIENTAL JEWS GATHER.

At Annual Meeting the Federation Elects Officers.

The second annual meeting of the Federation of Oriental Jews was held yesterday afternoon in the auditorium of Public School 91, at Forsyth and Stanton Streets. The Federation includes twenty-eight societies, with two or three thousand members, and of the Hebrews whom it represents, there are 10,000 to 15,000 in New York. In general, they are those at present or formerly under Turkish rule, who for the most part employ the Sephardic rather than the Ashkenazic Ritual, and who do not speak Yiddish. Ladino, the fifteenth century Spanish, with some admixture of foreign words, is spoken by many of them, while others use Arabic and Greek. The variety of languages is said to be the chief obstacle to the progress of these Jews, who come to America unable to communicate even with their Hebrew brethren; and the activity of the Federation is directed toward social and economic rather than religious ends.

The Oriental Jews are for the most part not of the Hebrew type of countenance, but look rather like Latins or Levantines. The auditorium was full of them yesterday afternoon, when Joseph Gedalecia, President of the Federation, called the meeting to order and read the report of the organization's activities during the past year. Three Talmud Torahs are now in operation for religious training. For the children of Oriental Jews the Federation advocates study in the public schools, leading to Americanization; but a night class for adults has been established, with the aid of the Educational Alliance, where English is taught to recent immigrants. A social centre was recommended to keep the people, whose interests the Federation serves and most of whom are unmarried, out of cheap cafés, and a female social worker is to be added as soon as funds are provided.

Addresses were delivered in English by Mr. Gedalecia, in French by Dr. Joel Bacaret, in Ladino by Samuel Coen and Salomon Emanual, in Greek by Morris A. Sadook, and in Arabic by Jacques Farhy. The speakers all said more or less the same things for the benefit of the different linguistic groups.

The need of money was put forward prominently, as well as a system for the better raising of dues. The question of having a paid secretary was discussed, and thanks were expressed to the Yiddish speaking Jews, and particularly to a group headed by Dr. J. N. Magnes, for financial assistance which has enabled the Oriental Jews to employ a chief rabbi, who will act as a fatherly adviser to the community of Oriental Jews in civic, religious, and social matters. The man who is being considered for the post is Dr. Abraham Galante of Constantinople, teacher, editor, rabbi, and at present connected with the Turkish Foreign Office.

Moussa Schinasi was elected Honorary President. The other officers were: President, Edward Valensi; Vice Presidents, Morris A. Sadock, Selim Sitton, and Samuel Coen; Financial Secretary, A. J. Amateau; Recording Secretary, Celia Silbert; Treasurer, David Carasso, and Controller, M. S. Gadol, editor of L'America, organ of the Ladino Jews.

HEBREW SCHOOL'S NEW HOME.

Harlem Institution Dedicates Building in East 103d Street.

More than a thousand friends of the new Harlem Hebrew School in East 103d Street, near Lexington Avenue, celebrated the opening of the new building yesterday afternoon. The school is supported by friends of the Yeshiveth Torath Chaim of Harlem, and was formerly in East 104th Street, near Madison Avenue, where it was started five years ago. The new school cost $52,000, and is a four-story brick structure containing class rooms to accommodate 600 children.

The building has a playground and gymnasium, and on the main floor a spacious auditorium for the synagogue. Nearly 500 children are enrolled in the school at the present time, and eight teachers are employed. Children attend the school after or before public school hours to receive training in the Hebrew religion and history.

Officers of the institution are S. Menkin, President; H. Matzkowsky, Vice President; S. Witkin, Treasurer; H. Goldstein and S. Biales, Chairmen of the Trustees. Rabbis M. Margulies, A. Jaffe, Kamenitsky, and W. Margulies took part in the exercises yesterday afternoon. This week exercises in connection with the dedication will be held every night.

DEDICATES ITS NEW HOME.

Hebrew Educational Society Has a $40,000 Building.

Dedication exercises were held yesterday afternoon in the building of the Hebrew Educational Society at Hopkinson Street and Sutter Avenue, Brownsville. Simon F. Rothschild, the first President of the society, made the opening address, referring to the work done by the founders, and then presented a gold key to Adolph Feldblum, his successor. Felix M. Warburg, President of the New York Young Men's Hebrew Association, and Abram I. Elkus, representing the Baron de Hirsch Fund, were among the speakers.

Controller William A. Prendergast talked about New York as the most progressive educational centre in the world. He was followed by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Justice Samuel Greenbaum, the latter President of the Educational Alliance. The alliance, said Justice Greenbaum, was a big brother to the Educational Society. Others who spoke were the Rev. Dr. Nathan Krass, Mrs. Edward C. Blum, former President of the woman's auxiliary of the society; Benjamin H. Mann, President of the Brooklyn Federated Jewish Charities, and the Rev. Dr. Alexander Lyons.

The building is of brick, three stories in height. It cost $40,000, and there is a $20,000 mortgage. Several hundred dollars were subscribed at yesterday's exercises.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Capt. W. A. Turner of the Aquitania and his officers will witness the performance at the Strand Theatre tonight through invitation extended by the management. Besides the regular programme the Strand will show pictures of the King and Queen of England inspecting the Aquitania.

When the motion pictures of Paul J. Rainey's 1914 African hunt are shown next Monday at one of the Shubert Theatres a feature of the film will be a series of scenes showing members of the Wandarobos tribe in their home life, religious rites, and festive celebrations. The Wandarobos inhabit the darkest jungle districts of Central Africa and are much averse to the customs of English and American explorers whose expeditions have led into their country.

Leon Errol, the comedian, who staged the current edition of the Ziegfeld Follies, has been commissioned by Mr. Ziegfeld to put on another musical comedy, which that manager is to produce the first week in September.

The annual theatre party of the West Point Cadets will be held at the Casino Theatre next Friday night, where "High Jinks" is playing. Including the cadets, officers, and their friends, there will be 900 persons in the party.

Josephine Victor, who was seen in "The Temperamental Journey" early in the season, will appear tonight in the rôle of Marya Varenka in "The Yellow Ticket" at the Eltinge Theatre. Florence Reed, who created the rôle and has played it for forty-two weeks, leaves today for a vacation.

Margaret Hawkesworth, daughter of Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth, and Basil Durant, have joined the ever-increasing number of professional dancers and have been engaged to appear at the Pre Catalan in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris.

In connection with "Dancing by Moonlight" at Hammerstein's Roof Garden and Victoria Theatre the week of June 15 will be a contest open to all amateur dancers. Preliminaries will be held every afternoon and evening downstairs and on the roof and the three leading couples of each occasion will participate in the final contest for a three-foot high cup on Sunday night, June 21.

Five hundred members of the International Association of Photo Engravers and 1,000 delegates to the International Motion Picture Convention will be entertained by the local branches of those organizations at the Jardin de Danse on the New York Roof. Tonight the photo engravers will have the New York Roof all to themselves for several hours previous to the regular opening hour. The Entertainment Committee of the Greater New York Motion Picture Association has selected Wednesday evening for their frolic.

Sailing on the Chicago Today.

Among those sailing today for Havre on the Chicago are:

W. H. Atwater, Dr. and Mrs. G. Bachman, Mrs. H. Burrough, Miss Janet Barnes, Mrs. C. T. Beasley, J. D. M. Brown, H. S. Baker, Mrs. W. T. Crook, J. W. Coffey, Prof. Arturo Fernandez, R. W. Garrison, J. W. Garner, P. L. Harvey, T. R. Johnston, Miss E. R. Little, Miss S. Parker, Miss M. F. Perrin, Miss H. S. Ross, Paul Robert, W. W. Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Walker.

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DR. GEORG BRANDES WARMLY WELCOMED

A Thousand Persons Turned Away When the Danish Critic Lectures on Shakespeare.

BRANDER MATTHEWS'S SLIP

Inadvertently Introduces the Visitor as "Dr. Ibsen"—The Dramatist Viewed as a Man.

One of the most remarkable welcomes ever extended to a foreign lecturer was given to Dr. Georg Brandes, the Danish critic and essayist, last night when he delivered his first lecture in New York at the Comedy Theatre in West Forty-first Street.

More than 1,000 persons were turned away from the doors, unable to get seats or standing room, and it was necessary for the police to take a hand in clearing the street in front of the theatre. Within the building every foot of available space was occupied long before Dr. Brandes rose to speak. Shakespeare was his subject, and the address was delivered in English. It was only the second time that the famous critic had addressed an audience in that language. Some days ago he spoke before the students of the University of Chicago.

Dr. Brandes had not intended to speak here at all, and Miss Catherine Groth, who in the theatrical world is known as Catherine Lee, the press agent for Winthrop Ames, arranged the lecture for last night after Dr. Brandes had made his plans to sail for home. It was Miss Groth's first bow as an impresario. An effort will now be made to get Dr. Brandes to cancel his sailing, set for tomorrow, a second time and speak here again.

Dr. Brandes was introduced by Prof. Brander Matthews. Dr. Matthews dwelt at length upon the greatness of the visitor, and then presented him as "Dr. Ibsen." The audience laughed, but Prof. Matthews failed to see the reason for their outburst and, as Dr. Brandes stepped forward, again introduced him as Ibsen. Then Prof. Matthews retired, without discovering his mistake.

And Dr. Brandes, when he stepped forward, was not unlike, in a way, the familiar pictures of Ibsen. He is short, but rugged, with his bushy gray hair vigorously brushed back from his high head. He has a straggling gray moustache and goatee, and his neckcloth was a large, flowing white scarf carelessly tied in a foreign-looking bow.

Calls Himself "Beggar in English."

After apologizing for the fact that he was a "beggar in English," and therefore unable to say much more than "Thank you" to Prof. Matthews, Dr. Brandes began to read his essay on Shakespeare, taken largely from his published work on the same subject.

Dr. Brandes spoke with remarkable clearness. He is 72 years old, and was delivering a lecture in the English language for only the second time, but it was very rarely that his listeners last night failed to catch every word, and his humorous asides on the work of Shakespeare caused genuine laughter.

Dr. Brandes confined himself to Shakespeare as a man almost entirely. He did not go deeply into his plays, but showed how affairs in the life of the playwright were mirrored in his writings. He traced the connection between the death of Shakespeare's only son and his play which followed soon after, and a like connection between the death of his father and mother and other dramas.

Those who held that the works of Shakespeare were written by Bacon were dismissed with a few words. Dr. Brandes pointed out a few of the errors in the dramas which Bacon would never have made—the reference to cannon and firearms in a period long before those weapons were known, and also referred to the probability that a line which put the mouths of some of the French characters in the dramas.

"Only people most ignorant of the writings of Shakespeare and Bacon could possibly find any connection between them," said Dr. Brandes.

Poet Careless of Drama's Fate.

So little was known of the real life of Shakespeare, Dr. Brandes declared, that the critics who attempted to pick flaws in his manner of living and habits could not know what they were writing about. Instead of Shakespeare being the vainest of men, as many writers have said, Dr. Brandes asserted that he was quite the opposite, for he never took enough interest in a single one of his works to see that it was printed and there was never a volume of his plays or poems issued under his direction.

Frank Harris, the English critic of Shakespeare, was vigorously attacked by Dr. Brandes.

"Mr. Harris has said," said Dr. Brandes, "that after reading his works it would be impossible for any one to admire the dramatist. My only answer is that I then, have accomplished the impossible."

The lecture was not a long one, the reading taking less than an hour. Afterward Dr. Brandes was the guest of honor at a supper given by the Danish-American Society at Mouquin's restaurant.

NEGROES GET BIJOU THEATRE

"Darktown Follies of 1914" to be Presented Next Week.

The long cherished plans of the negroes of New York to have a theatre of their own are about to be put in operation. Next Monday night the Bijou Theatre, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street, for years one of the famous playhouses of the city, will be reopened as a theatre for colored people.

The scheme is under the direction of Jerome Rosenberg, who will be one of the few white persons connected with the venture. Rosenberg will inaugurate a colored stock company in the Bijou to play musical comedies and the opening production will be "The Darktown Follies of 1914." This is an all-colored show which ran for some time at the Lafayette Theatre uptown last Winter and which, in a condensed form, played on the roof at Hammerstein's last week. The words, music and lyrics of the show are by J. Laubrie Hill, who also sings the leading rôle on the stage.

All the employes of the Bijou will be colored persons from the man in the box office to the ushers and water boys. The orchestra, too, will be made up of colored musicians.

The Bijou is being redecorated for the opening and the price of the best seats will be $1. On certain afternoons the management plans to give performances when white persons will be admitted.

J. Laubrie Hill, the colored impresario, announced last night also that professional matinees would be given one day each week and that the white chorus men and women of other Broadway shows would be invited to come and hear some real singing and see some real dancing.

In addition to the musical comedy which will be offered there will be several teams of "society" dancers at the Bijou doing the maxixe, tango, and other up-to-date dances.

Bert Williams and other well-known colored performers have promised to attend the opening next Monday night.

Miss Kirk's Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Georgiana Kirk, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Kirk of 217 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, and William J. McComb of 3,001 Grand Concourse, the Bronx, will take place at 8 P. M. on June 17 in Christ Church, Bedford Avenue and Clymer Streets, Brooklyn. Miss Kirk will have her sister, Miss Eleanor Kirk, as her maid of honor, and Mr. McComb's brother, Walter McComb, will be the best man. A reception will be held in Arlington Hall, Gates and Nostrand Avenues.

CAR KILLS 4-YEAR-OLD BOY.

Father Thought Child Was Following When He Went Into Store.

Isador Buchbinder of 64 East Ninety-seventh Street took his 4-year-old son Morris to Central Park yesterday afternoon. On the way home Mr. Buchbinder went into a drug store at Madison Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, expecting that his son would follow him. Instead the child attempted to cross the street, and was hit by a southbound Madison Avenue car in charge of Motorman William Meade of 167 East Ninety-sixth Street.

The boy was dragged along for half a block before the car could be stopped, and a great crowd collected. Dr. Daniel Donovan, a police surgeon, who was on the car, feared that an attempt might be made to mob the motorman, and blew his police whistle. There was no demonstration, however. Two women in the crowd fainted, and Dr. Donovan attended to them.

The child's body was held under the car for forty-five minutes until a wrecking crew could raise the car from the tracks. Dr. Donovan said that the child had been instantly killed. His skull was crushed.

CROPSEY CRITICISES COURT.

District Attorney Says Blackmar Decision Manifests Intellectual Inertia.

In a brief filed by District Attorney Cropsey of Brooklyn with the Appellate Division on Saturday, opposing the appeal of William Willett from his conviction of buying a nomination to the Supreme Court bench in 1911, the Kings County prosecutor criticises Supreme Court Justice Blackmar, who granted Willett a certificate of reasonable doubt. He says:

"This is a perfect manifestation of intellectual inertia. These words are just unmitigated unthinking. They are used apparently to conceal whatever ideas may have been in the judicial mind.

"If the appellant's contention that he is proved guilty of a misdemeanor only be conceded, then he is entitled merely to a correction of his sentence or term of imprisonment. The conviction is valid. The judgment, if erroneous, has been entered upon a lawful verdict and the Appellate Division itself must correct the judgment by pronouncing a legal sentence and, as thus modified, affirm. All this lengthy discussion has been needlessly caused by the carelessness of Justice Blackmar in granting the certificate of reasonable doubt."

DEFIES WOODS ON MEETING.

B. C. Marsh to Hold Forbidden Rally in Printing House Square.

Benjamin C. Marsh, Executive Secretary of the Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes, sent a letter to Police Commissioner Woods yesterday in which he said that the society would hold a meeting in Printing House Square at noon on Tuesday, June 16. Mr. Woods had forbidden such a meeting because of traffic conditions.

Mr. Marsh charged that Mayor Mitchel in forbidding the meeting through the Commissioner's order was acting in bad faith. He said that baseball bulletins, which attracted great crowds in City Hall Square, were permitted. If the police attempted to stop the meeting he would apply for a court writ to restrain them, he said.

FETE AT LLEWELLYN PARK.

Mrs. Bradshaw Puts Up Silver Cup for Dancing Competition.

A lawn fête is to take place on Thursday afternoon on the grounds of Mrs. A. B. Jenkins in Llewellyn Park, N. J., under the auspices of the Orange Free Library Auxiliary, of which Miss Madeleine Edison, a daughter of Thomas A. Edison, is the President. A little play, in which several of the children will take part, is to be presented and the cast will include Master Everett Colby, the Misses Lydia and Catherine Garrison, Constance Ingalls, Margaret Chubb, Olga and Magda Merck and Billy Walker.

There is also to be exhibition dancing by Miss Jean Hill and Mr. Marvin and by Miss Helen Austin and Bert Smith. A silver cup for the dancing competition has been presented by Mrs. Hammond Bradshaw. Mrs. Bradshaw, who has charge of the fête, has among her assistants Mrs. E. A. McCoy, Mrs. Russell Colgate, Mrs. Henry R. Poor, Mrs. Ridgway Macy, Mrs. J. K. Gore, Mrs. Coleman Kissam, and Mrs. Stuart Adams.

"ROBIN HOOD" AT ARDSLEY.

Outdoor Performance Given on the Lawn of Club.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 7.—More than 250 members and friends witnessed the outdoor performance of "Robin Hood and His Merrie Men" given on the lawn in front of the Ardsley Club last evening. The open-air theatre was enclosed with branches, and colored calcium lights were used to illuminate the scene. The play was a success and well enjoyed. Preceding the performance there were many large dinner parties.

Among those entertaining were Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Whitehouse, who had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Arthur King Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Jaffray, Mrs. E. Donnell, Miss Anne Depew Paulding, and Mrs. Charles Paulding. Others entertaining were Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Easton and guests, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. S. Megeath, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Townsend, Dr. T. M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Calvert, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Paine, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bartholomae, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore B. Nesbit, Mr. and Mrs. C. Waterbury Clark, and H. W. Paine.

Every Saturday night hereafter there will be a dance at the club.

MISS REED ENGAGED.

Announcement Made of Her Betrothal to Richard S. Townsend.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Edith L. Reed, daughter of Mrs. Charles Reed of Great Barrington, Mass., to Richard S. Townsend of Brookline, Mass. Miss Reed made her début three years ago, but since that time has spent the Winters with her family in Southern California.

Mr. Townsend is a graduate of Harvard, class of '07, a member of the Tennis and Racquet Club, the Harvard clubs of Boston and New York, and the Boston Athletic Association. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Carlson Weds S. H. King.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 7.—Miss Esther Alfrieda Carlson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig Carlson of 94 Montclair Avenue and Samuel Herbert King of Brooklyn, but formerly of Montclair, were married last night at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Edmund Melville Wylie, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church. The maid of honor was Miss Elsie Clayton of Montclair, and the bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Carlson, a sister of the bride, and Miss Ruth Carlson, a cousin. Hurlburt McAndrew of Mamaroneck, N. Y., was the best man.

Miss Dayton to Wed W. M. Bell.

Major and Mrs. Edwin W. Dayton of 889 West End Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Harriet Ray Dayton, to Winslow Manley Bell, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Winslow M. Bell of Bermuda. The wedding will take place in the early Autumn. Mr. Bell is in business in New York.

Judgment

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HENRY RICE DEAD IN HIS 80TH YEAR

Prominent Wholesale Merchant Was Head of United Hebrew Charities for Long Term.

NOTABLE PUBLIC SERVICE

Came Here from Bavaria When 15—Celebrated Golden Wedding Anniversary Last August.

Henry Rice, former President of the United Hebrew Charities for thirty-four years, died at his home in West End, N. J., yesterday morning, at the age of 79 years.

Mr. Rice was born in Bamberg, Bavaria, and after an elementary education in the schools of that city, came to this country when 15 years old, in 1850. He was employed in clerical positions until 1858, and then went to Jacksonville, Ill., where he established the firm of Henry Rice & Co., in the clothing business. The firm was prosperous until 1861, when he was appointed military storekeeper for the United States Army, and handled the military stores for nearly two years.

In 1862 he established the firm of Rice, Stix & Co., in Memphis, Tenn., and remained in business in that city until 1879, when he moved to St. Louis and reorganized his firm as the Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, wholesalers, and became President of the corporation. This concern is one of the largest in the country, and as Chairman of the Advisory Board, Mr. Rice lived in this city and handled the eastern end of the business since 1866.

Mr. Rice was the second President of the United Hebrew Charities, succeeding Charles Hallgarten, who held office for one year, in 1874. He held office for thirty-four years, and resigned in 1908 on account of ill-health and because he felt that a younger man should take up his work. During his term the charities became one of the most efficient relief organizations in the world.

In 1863 Mr. Rice married Rachael Herman of this city, and last August they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary.

On that occasion Isaac Seligman wrote of Mr. Rice:

"There are but few men in our Jewish community whose private life is more beautiful, or whose continuous and self-sacrificing public service has been more worthy and useful than Mr. Rice."

Mr. Rice was the Honorary President and a trustee of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and identified with many other charitable organizations. He was a trustee of the Baron de Hirsch Fund, a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a former member of the Board of Education, and was one of the Committee of Seventy that assisted in electing Mayor Strong in 1894.

Mr. Rice is survived by his widow, three sons, Arthur J., Jerome H., and Frederick D. Rice, and three daughters, Mrs. Hilda Gumbel, Mrs. Edna Tim, and Mrs. Florence Blum.

James Ingram Dead.

James Ingram, 48 years old, one of the best known Republicans in Queens County, and for many years one of the clerks to the Supreme Court in that county, died yesterday at the home of his mother, 910 Van Alst Avenue, Astoria. Mr. Ingram was born in Manhattan, and for a number of years he was engaged in the dye works business with his father, the late David Ingram. Under old Long Island City he served as a Police Commissioner, and in 1893 was elected a Police Justice of that place, which office he held until consolidation. He also served a term as clerk of Queens County, and later was appointed a clerk of the Supreme Court. For many years he was a prominent member of the old Astoria Athletic Club.

Obituary Notes.

CLYDE ROLAND ROBERTS, 29 years old, son of William Roberts of Maryland, and connected with the New York Cotton Exchange, died on Saturday at the home of his sister in Hempstead, L. I. Many of the members of the Exchange attended his funeral, which took place yesterday.

ROBERT BABCOCK died on Saturday at his residence, 587 Marion Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Jane Crane Babcock.

JOHN J. McNESTIC, 61 years old, died on Saturday in St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken. He was born in this city, and in early life took up the study of color chemistry and was employed by John & Semis in West Fourteenth Street, later going to the American District Telegraph Company. He lived with his sister, Mrs. William Anzer, at 732 Garden Street, Hoboken, and was active in the Hoboken Lodge of the Royal Arcanum.

HENRY O. CLARK, for thirty-four years a resident of East Orange, N. J., died suddenly yesterday at his home, 26 Summit Street, from heart disease. He was a Director in the People's Bank of East Orange and engaged in business in New York.

ALEXANDER M. RUNTON, aged 80 years, who was engaged in the undertaking business in Plainfield, N. J., for more than forty years, died there yesterday.

Capt. BENJAMIN JEPSON, one of the pioneer music instructors in the public schools in this country, died at his home in New Haven yesterday, aged 82. For fifty years he was in charge of the department of music in the New Haven city schools. He retired on a pension only a few months ago. Yale gave him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1912.

GEORGE W. WAGER, who died at his Summer home at Saddle River, N. J., yesterday, was a native of Brownville, N. Y., in 1840. He came to New York at an early age and engaged in the practice of the law, in which he continued for fifty years, retiring about two years ago. His residence was at 463 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Rev. NELSON R. BOSS, rector emeritus of Trinity P. E. Church, Arlington and Schenck Avenues, Brooklyn, died in St. Mark's Hospital that borough yesterday after a long illness. He was born sixty-nine years ago at Ballston Spa, N. Y., and was graduated from Union Theological Seminary.

MICHAEL S. BARRETT, State Senator from Essex County, N. J., 1901 to 1903, and one of the best-known men in New Jersey, died last night in his home, 16 Washington Place, Newark. He had been in failing health for a long time. He was 59 years old.

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WATTS-DUNTON DEAD.

Poet and Critic Passes Away in London, Aged 81 Years.

LONDON, June 7.—Walter Theodore Watts-Dunton, poet and critic, died today. He was 81 years old. Mr. Watts-Dunton was a close friend of Algernon Charles Swinburne. The two poets lived in the same house for thirty years, and on the death of Swinburne, in 1909, he left Watts-Dunton his entire estate.

Watts-Dunton was born at St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, on Oct. 12, 1832, and after practicing as a solicitor for a few years took up literature. He became a critic on The Examiner in 1874, and was leading critic on The Athenaeum from 1875 until 1898, when he severed his connection with all critical journals.

While connected with The Athenaeum he published much poetry over a period of twenty years. He contributed to the Encyclopaedia Britannica the treatise on poetry and the first principles of poetic art and articles on the rondeau and sonnet. Watts-Dunton also wrote the monograph on Rossetti, who dedicated his "Ballads and Sonnets" to him as his most intimate friend, and in the same encyclopaedia the monographs on Vanbrugh, Matthew Arnold, Wycherley, and George Borrow. He contributed literary essays to many standard magazines. He was a former President of the Gypsy Lore Society, and wrote one of the "Appreciations of Tennyson by His Friends" for Lord Tennyson's life of his father.

Watts-Dunton's name was originally Watts, and he added his mother's name, Dunton, in 1897. His works are numerous and well known. In 1905 he married Clara Jane Reich, the youngest daughter of Gustave A. Reich of Canada Lodge, Putney.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ARNOWITZ.—June 2, 1,013 Simpson St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Arnowitz, a daughter.

FREYDBERG.—June 2, 302 Convent Av., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Freydberg, a son.

TUCK.—June 2, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Tuck, a son.

Engaged.

NEWMAN—LOEWY.—Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Loewy of No. 982 East 165th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Frieda Frances, to Mr. Julius Austin Newman of Newark, N. J. Reception at Hotel Savoy, Sunday, June 28, 3 to 6. Scranton papers please copy.

BAYER—HAHN.—Fannie Hahn to Clarence F. Bayer.

BERGER—NEWBLATT.—Deborah J. Newblatt to Matthew M. Berger.

BLAIR—DAVIS.—Rose G. Davis to Harry Blair.

BRONFELD—SOLOMON.—Ida Solomon to Nathaniel Bronfeld.

BRENNER—FEIGENBAUM.—Henrietta Feigenbaum to Max Brenner.

FISCH—SELLINGER.—Molly Sellinger to Dr. Max Fisch.

GOLDBERG—STONE.—Millie Stone to Silas Goldberg.

GOLDSTEIN—SCHOPS.—Julia Schops to Samuel Goldstein.

HIRSCH—FEITELBERG.—Vera Feitelberg to C. M. Hirsch.

JERSKEY—CAHN.—Sadie Cahn to W. J. Jerskey.

KAISER—WOHLGEMUTH.—Catherine Wohlgemuth to Philip Kaiser.

KARSIOL—COHEN.—Ida R. Cohen to Edward Karsiol.

KLEINBERG—MONSKY.—Erma Monsky to William P. Kleinberg.

LEHMAN—MORGENSTERN.—Edith Morgenstern to Louis Lehman.

LIPKIN—BRUSH.—Ray Brush to John I. Lipkin.

PICKER—ROSEN.—Selma Rosen to Louis M. Picker.

REGENSTREICH—BERKOWICS.—Bessie Berkowics to Bernard Regenstreich.

ROSENBUSH—LEVY.—Ada Levy to Henry Rosenbush.

SANES—BOBRICK.—Anna Bobrick to Joseph Sanes.

SCHIEBEL—MIHLSTEIN.—Mary Mihlstein to Norman Schiebel.

SCHOOLHERR—ECKSTEIN.—Norma Eckstein to Leon Schoolherr.

SHAPIRO—ROSWITZ.—Morlie Roswitz to William Shapiro.

SIEGMEISTER—BALLENBERG.—Corinne Ballenberg to William H. Siegmeister.

SLOSS—BAME.—Lillian D. Bame to J. George Slobody.

STEINER—NIEDENTHAL.—Blanche Niedenthal to Carl Steiner.

STERN—BAAR.—Blanche Baar to Gustave Stern.

STEINER—REIMER.—Fannie Reimer to Bernhard Steiner.

SUGERMAN—KRELL.—Sadie Krell to L. H. Sugerman.

TAXIER—TAXIER.—Mildred Taxier to Morris Taler.

TESSER—SICHEL.—Tillie Sichel to Nat. Tesser.

WEINIK—BIENENFELD.—Mildred Bienenfeld to Samuel Weinik.

WILCHINS—MERKENT.—Ruth Merkent to Nathan Wilchins.

ZINDELL—WEINBERGER.—Tillie Weinberger to Richard Zindell.

Married.

MOSS—HAZARD.—On Saturday, June 6, 1914, at Cedarhurst, L. I., by the Rev. William A. Sparks, Katharine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Ayrault Hazard, to Courtlandt Dixon Moss.

WIEDERHOLD—TRIMBLE.—At Holy Trinity Church, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. Harry Pierce Nichols, on Saturday, June 6, daughter of Mrs. Helene Fegner Trimble of New York City to Edward John Wiederhold of Schenectady, N. Y.

BAGDONOV—WOLFF.—June 7, Sadye Wolff to Max Bagdonov.

BAMBERGER—SIMON.—June 3, Beatrice C. Simon to Samuel Bamberger.

COHEN—SALWEN.—June 7, Lillian H. Salwen to Herman Cohen.

CONRAD—KAISER.—June 6, Ethel Kaiser to Edna Conrad.

EINSTEIN—NATHAN.—June 4, Jeannette Nathan to Sidney Einstein.

HIRSCH—STRAUSS.—June 3, Carrie Strauss to Colonel Hirsch.

JONES—MORRIS.—June 6, Florence Morris to Joseph H. Jones.

KEIM—BRAMER.—June 3, Beatrice A. Bramer to Chauncey W. Keim.

MATTHAE—DWYER.—June 3, Mary E. Dwyer to William J. Matthaei.

PRAGER—HESS.—June 3, Mattie Hess to Paul Prager.

THODE—HERMAN.—June 3, Kathleen McGowan to Dr. E. F. Thode.

Brooklyn.

JONES—SCHLUCHTNER.—June 6, Phillis Schluchtner to P. T. Jones.

LOZIER—KOEPKE.—June 4, Edith Koepke to John H. Lozier.

MAIER—WEBER.—June 6, Hilreida We

YANKEES LOSE--POLO PLAYER HURT--YACHTING--TENNIS

FABER MAKES GOOD START AT CHICAGO

Young Pitcher Shuts Out Yankees in His First Major League Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 7.—Urian Faber earned his maiden victory in the major league today at Comiskey's Park. He downed Chance's Yankees in easy fashion, holding them to three hits and a shutout, the White Sox tightening their grip on sixth place by a 4 to 0 score. The Yankee pitcher did not enjoy the same luck as did Faber. Marty McHale started the fray, but was finished in a fusillade of blows let loose in the sixth. In that inning the attraction was put on ice by the Callahan clan, three hits, followed by a wild throw by Maisel, adding three runs to a lone count registered in the second inning.

Up to the sixth the battle was a close affair, as one run was not much to bank on with a young hurler on the firing line. McHale really pitched good ball, and of four hits made off his delivery in five innings three were two-baggers that might have been outs with a little better defensive work on the part of Truesdale and Hartzell.

Two of these doubles were line drives by Weaver. Each time Hartzell managed to get the ball while on the run, but was unable to hold it. The third double was off Collins's bat in the second inning. Jack smashed the ball through Truesdale's underpinning and made second on the opposition's slow recovery.

After McHale was knocked out in the sixth Ray Caldwell was sent to the front by Chance. The big right-hander showed the home boys some of his best wares and they could not touch him. He retired eight batters in a row after the first man to face him had been given a life on Maisel's error. One run scored on the wild chuck.

Collins's double opened the second and was the first Sox hit. Chase then walked. Bodie sacrificed and Schalk's Texas leaguer pop in right let Collins score. The sixth started with Demmitt's single. Collins sacrificed and Chase hit, sending Demmitt home. Hal stole second, went to third on Bodie's single, and "Ping" likewise frisked second. On a squeeze play Schalk bunted one of Caldwell's shoots and Maisel threw it wild, Bodie following Chase across the plate. Schalk went to third and was stranded there. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver, ss.	4	0	0	2	1
B'kb'n, 2b.	3	0	0	1	0
Dem'tt, lf.	3	1	1	2	0
Col'ns, rf.	3	1	1	0	0
Chase, 1b.	3	1	1	12	0
Bodie, cf.	3	0	1	3	0
Schalk, c.	2	0	1	5	2
Faber, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Total.	27	4	7	27	13

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1
H'tz'll, rf.	2	0	1	4	0
Meara, rf.	0	0	0	1	0
Cook, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Walsh, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Nu'k'r, c.	4	0	0	4	3
P'k'p'h, ss.	3	0	0	0	2
W'ms, 1b.	3	0	1	12	0
Tr'd'le, 2b.	3	0	0	2	4
McHale, p.	1	0	0	0	3
C'dw'll, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	28	0	3	24	11

Error—Maisel.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Collins, Weaver, (2.) Hits—Off McHale, 7 in five and one-third innings; off Caldwell, none in two and two-thirds innings. Sacrifice hits—Bodie, Demmitt. Collins, Schalk. Stolen bases—Schalk, Maisel, Chase, Bodie. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 5. First base on balls—Off Faber, 3; off McHale, 1. Hit by pitcher—By McHale, (Blackburn.) By Faber, (Hartzell.) Struck out—By Faber, 5; by McHale, 1; by Caldwell, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Evans.

Champions Fall Before Tigers.

DETROIT, June 7.—By hitting Bush and Pennock hard and often, Detroit again defeated Philadelphia today. The score was 4 to 1. Although he pitched good ball, Coveleskie was in danger on several occasions, when two fast double plays cut off possible Philadelphia scores. Barry's double in the ninth gave the visitors their only run. Moriarity was spiked in the right hand when Moriarity stole home in the seventh, and Lapp replaced him. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O.Bush, ss.	1	1	0	4	4
Mor'ty, 3b.	4	1	1	0	1
Cobb, cf.	3	1	1	2	0
C'w'll, rf.	4	0	2	2	0
Vesch, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
K'n'gh, 2b.	3	1	2	5	3
Burns, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0
Stan'ge, c.	4	0	1	2	0
Cov'ski, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Total.	30	4	10	27	11

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'rp'y, rf.	3	0	2	2	1
Old'g, lf.	5	0	1	1	1
Col'ns, 2b.	4	0	0	1	2
Baker, 3b.	4	0	2	1	3
M'ch'l, 1b.	4	1	1	9	0
Daley, c.	2	0	0	2	0
Barry, ss.	4	0	1	2	1
Schang, c.	2	0	0	4	2
Lapp, c.	1	0	0	3	0
L.Bush, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Pen'ck, p.	3	0	1	0	1
†Davis	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	1	8*	23	10

*Coveleskie out, bunted third strike.
†Batted for Pennock in ninth inning.
Errors—Murphy, O. Bush, Moriarity.

Detroit	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Kavanaugh, Barry, Murphy, Moriarity. Hits—Off Bush, 3 in 1 inning; off Pennock, 7 in 7 innings. Sacrifice hits—Cobb, Stolen bases—Bush, Moriarity. Double plays—Bush, Kavanaugh and Burns, 2; Murphy and McInnis; Oldring, Barry, and Collins. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Detroit, 7. Bases on balls—Off Bush, 1; off Coveleskie, 4; off Pennock, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie, (Murphy.) Struck out—By Pennock, 3; by Coveleskie, 2. Time of game—Two hours and two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Connolly.

Cleveland Drops Another.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 7.—Hits by Scott, Lewis, and Janvrin and a double steal by Lewis and Janvrin gave Boston the game over Cleveland in the first inning today, 2 to 1. After the first inning, both Foster and Lefty James were too strong for the batters. In the ninth, with two down, Olson tripled to the wall in centre, fast fielding by Speaker keeping him from scoring. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hoop'r, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Scott, ss.	4	1	1	1	4
Sp'ker, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
Lewis, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
J'vrin, 1b.	4	0	2	7	0
G'dn'r, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Yerk's, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1
Cady, c.	3	0	0	10	0
Foster, p.	3	0	1	0	0
Total.	32	2	6	27	6

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leib'd, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
H'tf'd, ss.	2	1	0	1	3
Bis'd, ss.	0	0	0	0	0
Graney, lf.	4	0	2	6	0
J'k'son, rf.	4	0	1	4	0
Olson, 2b.	4	0	1	0	2
J'st'n, 1b.	4	0	0	10	1
Turn'r, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2
O'Neill, c.	2	0	0	1	0
Bassl'r, c.	1	0	0	1	0
James, p.	2	0	0	0	2
B'wm'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Lelivelt	1	0	1	0	0
†Billings	0	0	0	0	0
‡Wood	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	1	5	27	10

*Batted for O'Neill in eighth inning.
†Ran for Lelivelt in eighth inning.
‡Batted for Hartford in eighth inning.

Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Hits—Off James, 5 in 8 innings; off Bowman, 1 in 1 inning. Three-base hit—Olson. Stolen bases—Lewis, Janvrin, Speaker. First base on balls—Off Foster, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Boston, 3. Struck out—By James, 1; by Bowman, 1; by Foster, 9. Double play—Olson, Johnston, and Turner. Wild pitch—Bowman. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Sheridan.

Senators Lose to St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Ayres went in to pitch in the tenth inning today just in time to be credited with a defeat, for in this session Leary tripled and Agnew singled, scoring the run that gave St. Louis a 3 to 2 victory over Washington. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	3	1	2	0	0
Austin, 3b.	2	1	0	3	7
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	1	0	2
Miller, rf.	2	0	0	2	0
Walker, lf.	3	0	1	0	0
Leary, 1b.	3	1	1	20	1
Wares, ss.	4	0	0	1	9
Agnew, c.	4	0	1	4	3
Wellm'n, p.	3	0	0	0	2
Total.	28	3	6	30	23

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	5	1	2	1	0
Fost'r, 3b.	5	0	1	3	
Milan, cf.	5	0	1	2	1
Gandil, 1b.	5	0	1	9	1
Shanks, lf.	4	0	0	3	1
M'rg'n, 2b.	3	1	1	1	2
M'B'de, ss.	3	0	1	2	4
Henry, c.	3	0	0	7	2
B'hling, p.	4	0	1	2	4
Ayres, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	37	2	7*	28	19

*One out when winning run scored.
Errors—Austin, Wares, Agnew.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2

Two-base hits—Moeller, Milan. Three-base hits—Walker, Leary. Hits—Off Boehling, 4 in 9 innings; off Ayres, 2 in 1-3 inning. Sacrifice hits—McBride, Miller. Stolen base—Moeller. Left on bases—Washington, 8; St. Louis, 4. Bases on balls—Off Wellman, 2; off Boehling, 4. Hit by pitcher—Walker, Austin. Struck out—By Boehling, 5; by Wellman, 4. Time of game—2 hours and 15 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago, 4; New York, 0.
Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston, 2; Cleveland, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Washington, 2.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Chicago, 7; Indianapolis, 2.
St. Louis, 15; Kansas City, 6.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Baltimore, 5; Jersey City, 2.
Baltimore, 4; Jersey City, 1.
Buffalo, 7; Montreal, 3.
Newark, 3; Providence, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	24	14	.632
Cincinnati	27	18	.600
Pittsburgh	22	18	.550
Chicago	22	23	.489
Brooklyn	19	20	.487
St. Louis	22	25	.468
Philadelphia	18	21	.462
Boston	12	27	.308

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Washington	27	17	.614
Detroit	28	19	.596
Philadelphia	25	17	.595
St. Louis	23	21	.523
Boston	23	22	.488
Chicago	20	25	.444
New York	17	24	.415
Cleveland	14	30	.318

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Baltimore	23	15	.605
Chicago	24	18	.571
Buffalo	19	18	.513
Brooklyn	17	18	.486
Pittsburgh	19	21	.475
St. Louis	21	24	.467
Indianapolis	18	22	.450
Kansas City	20	25	.444

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Buffalo	28	12	.700
Baltimore	28	15	.652
Rochester	22	16	.579
Toronto	19	18	.513
Newark	18	18	.500
Providence	19	21	.475
Jersey City	13	27	.325
Montreal	11	31	.262

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at Chicago.
Boston at Cleveland
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Buffalo at Kansas City.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Indianapolis.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City at Baltimore.
Providence at Newark.
Buffalo at Montreal.
Rochester at Toronto.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 7.—St. Louis held a batting fest at Kansas City's expense today and won, 15 to 6. The home team had two good innings, in which Manager Stovall and Centre Fielder Krueger did excellent stick work. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	4	0	4	0	3	0	0	0	15	17	0
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6	11	3

Batteries—Crandall and Simon; Packard, Harris, and Enzenroth.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 7.—Timely hitting by Chicago in the sixth and costly errors by the home team gave Joe Tinker's Federals an easy victory here today. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	7	10	0
Indianapolis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	8	8

Batteries—Hendrix and Wilson; Moseley, Kaiserling, and Rariden.

Giants Defeat Perth Amboy.

Special to The New York Times.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., June 7.—In a fast game the Giants today defeated the Perth Amboy Club, leaders of the Atlantic League, by a score of 6 to 0. The largest crowd of the season witnessed the game, more than 2,000 fans being present. The only two hits made by Perth Amboy were doubles by Birmingham and Peterson. One of the features of the game was a running catch made by Parker of the locals and a long fly by "Jim" Thorpe, Parker pulling the ball down close to the centre field fence. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
New York Giants	2 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 0—6	7	1
Perth Amboy	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	2	5

Batteries—Schapp and Johnson; Robedee, Lee, and Peterson.

MINOR LEAGUE BASEBALL.

American Association.

At Columbus—Louisville, 10; Columbus, 2.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 12; Cleveland, 3. Cleveland, 13; Indianapolis, 9.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 6; Kansas City, 4.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 3; Minneapolis, 1. St. Paul, 4; Minneapolis, 3.

New York State League.

At Elmira—Elmira, 5; Scranton, 1.
At Utica—Utica, 6; Albany, 1.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 4; Wilkes Barre, 0.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 2; Troy, 1.

Eastern Association.

At Waterbury—Waterbury, 4; Pittsfield, 3.
At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 7; New London, 3.
At New Haven—New Britain, 5; New Haven, 4.

Southern League.

At New Orleans—New Orleans, 2; Mobile, 1.
At Nashville—Nashville, 7; Atlanta, 4.
At Montgomery—Birmingham, 10; Montgomery, 3.
At Memphis—Chattanooga, 5; Memphis, 2. Memphis, 14; Chattanooga, 7.

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JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Established in 1827

CHEAPE INJURED IN PRACTICE GAME

Polo Ball Strikes British Player on Nose and Knocks Him Off Pony.

England's polo challengers narrowly escaped disaster in their final practice before the first cup game, at J. S. Phipps's private polo field at Westbury, yesterday afternoon, in which the invading four defeated a picked team by the score of 6 goals to 4½.

Capt. Leslie St. C. Cheape was completely knocked out in the sixth period, a "lofting" ball driven with a tremendously strong backhand stroke by "Hal" Phipps, striking him in the right cheek and eye with such force that he slipped from his pony to his knees alongside the board on the west side of the field and was taken to the clubhouse in an insensible condition. Blood spurted from his nose and a cut on the cheek blinded and stunned the Captain, who had been playing a marvelously strong game all through the afternoon.

For a little more than two minutes after the ball was thrown in for the sixth period it had been driven back and forth with neither team having an advantage in the scrimmages. From out of a scrimmage Beadlestone, playing at No. 2, managed to get the ball for a sharp drive down field. The shot carried the ball almost to the board in front of the clubhouse, about midfield, and Capt. Cheape, attempting to ride J. W. Webb, playing at No. 1 for the scrubs, off the ball, got directly behind Phipps, just as that player made a backhand stroke over his pony's neck. In its flight it just missed the pony's head and landed squarely in Capt. Cheape's face. The English player had just pulled up his pony to get back in the next scrimmage, his mallet in the air and swinging as he attempted the check.

As Capt. Cheape fell his mallet swung around, and Mr. Webb got a sharp crack in the jaw that made him see stars for an instant, though the injury was not sufficient to make it necessary to dismount.

All the players were down as quickly as possible, and from the crowd on the side lines a hundred willing hands were ready to assist in picking up Capt. Cheape and carrying him to the clubhouse but a few steps away. Lord Wimborne, who had been playing against his team, accompanied the wounded player to the clubhouse, and after doing what he could returned to the field prepared to take Capt. Cheape's place for the remaining period and a half of play. With him he brought the news that, while the injury was extremely painful, and was causing Capt. Cheape considerable suffering, it was not necessarily one that would incapacitate him.

A few moments later word came that the Captain's nose was broken, and this rumor was accepted as the truth when the crowd left the field. But seven periods were played, as the accident took the heart, or at least the speed, out of the challengers. Mr. Phipps summoned his family physician, who, after a careful examination, declared that, while the cartilage of the nose was badly bruised and wounded, none of the bones was broken, and that probably Capt. Cheape would be able to play in Tuesday's game unless something entirely unexpected should develop.

Capt. Cheape was "at the top of his form" yesterday, and Harry Payne Whitney, Capt. Waterbury, and Foxhall Keene, who narrowly watched the play from the side lines near the scoring board, agreed that they had never seen him play better, either offensively and defensively, than he did yesterday. He was "on the ball" and in the scrimmages all the time, feeding his team companions constantly, riding off aggressively, and blocking brilliantly several plays that looked good for goals.

Lord Wimborne himself, while on the scrub team in the first two periods, played a strong game that surprised the American watchers, who had not believed him capable of such good driving and hard hitting as he showed, his strokes having both direction and force such as an expert player likes to make or see made. Barrett and Tomkinson played their usual steady rather than brilliant game, Lockett figuring rather oftener in "star" parts than did any of the others, except Cheape himself.

The ponies showed speed, several of them of the sprint racing sort, but they did not seem easily mangeable, and were responsible for much over-riding of the ball, and some unsteady playing at critical intervals. The line-up and summary:

ENGLAND.	WHITES.
1—Capt. Tomkinson.	1—Duc de Panaranda and J. W. Webb.
2—Capt. Cheape and Lord Wimborne.	2—C. C. Rumsey and C. P. Beadleston.
3—Major Barrett.	3—Lord Wimborne and C. C. Rumsey.
Back—Capt. Lockett.	Back—H. C. Phipps.

Goals—England, 7; lost by penalties, 1. Total, 6. Whites, 5; lost by penalties, ½. Total, 4½. Time—Seven periods of seven and a-half minutes each. Referee—J. C. Cooley.

Cyclists in Time Trials.

Arthur Morgan led the contestants in the one-mile unpaced time trials of the New York Division, Century Road Club Association, yesterday at Floral Park, Long Island. Riding against a stiff wind, Morgan covered the distance in 2:30 4-5, and finished a few yards ahead of W. A. Buggelu. The race was the first of a series of three for the statues offered by J. H. Valentine. The next trials will be held at Brighton Beach Motordrome Sunday, June 21, at 2 P. M. The order of finish:

Arthur Morgan, 2:30 4-5; W. A. Buggelu, 2:32; Harry Napthal, 2:34; Joseph Napthal, 2:47; Harry Whiteman, 2:39 1-5; A. R. Jacobson, 2:47 1-5; Harry Glotzer, 2:45 4-5; Adolph Wiener, 2:50 1-5; W. F. Thompson, 2:58; A. Winquist, 3:02 2-5; Walter Post, 3:03; R. W. Zarr, 3:13; Charles Hyland, 3:07 2-5.

Willie Ritchie in Town.

Lightweight Champion Willie Ritchie, who has been matched to meet Freddy Welsh at London for the world's championship through the efforts of Bob Vernon, representing the London promoters of the contest, arrived in town last night from Chicago accompanied by his brother, Henry Steffen. The champion will complete a few details while here before sailing and will be joined by his manager, Tom Jones, today. The bout was finally adjusted for the representatives of both parties by Vernon when forfeits were recently posted. Several friends of the champion will join him on the voyage and after the contest will make a tour of Europe.

Bresnahan Back in Game.

Roger Bresnahan, who has been on the injured list for a couple of weeks is expected to be in shape today to play with the Cubs against Brooklyn, taking the place of the injuried Jimmie Archer, who has been doing most of the backstopping for some time. Jimmie Lavender will probably be Manager Hank O'Day's selection to face the Dodgers in today's game.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	5	10	1
Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	8	1

Batteries—Russell and McAvoy, Egan; Verbout, Shears and Wells.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	7	0
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	3

Batteries—Ruth and Egan; Shears and Reynolds.

AT NEWARK, N. J.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1
Newark	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	.	3	9	3

Batteries—Bailey and J. Onslow; Mattern and Heckinger.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	7	5	1
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	9	7

Batteries—Bader and Stevens; Dale and Howley.

Y. M. H. A. Baseball Results.

At Borough Park:	R.
Borough Park	1 0 2 1 0 2 1 1 . —8
Bayside	0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0—4
At Olympic Field:	R.
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0—4
Ninety-second Street	2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—4

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
92d Street	5	0	1.000	W'msburg	2	2	.500
Mt. Vernon	5	1	.833	Bronx	2	3	.400
Bayside	4	1	.800	Richmond	1	5	.167
Borough Pk.	4	2	.667	Rockaway	0	4	.000
Brooklyn	5	2	.600	Yonkers	0	6	.000

TO DEFINE AN AMATEUR.

International Federation Will Settle Difficult Question Today.

LYONS, France, June 7.—The committee of the International Amateur Athletic Federation will meet to-morrow to settle the important question, "What is an amateur?" The crux of the debate will be on whether the amateur's status shall be left to each national federation for decision or be settled by rules applicable to all countries. On the decision of the committee will depend the eligibility as amateurs of professors of physical culture. It is understood that the German nations desire to have these professors classed as amateurs. The American member of the Committee on Amateurs, Alfred Lill, Jr., President of the A. A. U., will vote for a single set of rules, as also will England and France.

In addition to the other rules adopted by it, the Rules Committee reached a decision on the question of track measurements, which will necessitate remeasurement of all American tracks. A majority of the members of the committee, headed by S. G. Moss of England, proposed and succeeded in securing the passing of an amendment to Rule 22 as proposed by James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the American A. A. U. The rule now reads that a track shall be measured twelve inches from the inside, instead of eighteen inches, as proposed by Mr. Sullivan.

It was also decided that in jumping events the uprights shall be at least twelve feet apart. The International Athletic Federation rules are to become effective Jan. 1, 1915.

MURRAY WINS TROPHY.

California Tennis Player Makes Record in Sleepy Hollow Tourney.

Three of the top class tennis experts, Frederick B. Alexander, Karl H. Behr, and Walter Merrill Hall bowed to the speed and superiority of Lindley Murray of California yesterday in the final matches of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club tournament at Scarborough, N. Y. No young player has ever before bowled over so many prominent racquet wielders in one day in the year of his début. Murray put a punch to the ball which held his opponnets on the defensive. He began with Alexander and finished with Hall, who was cleanly outplayed.

Murray was so fatigued with his big day that when he took the court with Herbert Hahn, his Leland Stanford University partner, in the doubles, he was unable to play up to his standard. As a result Dean Mathey and W. M. Washburn won in that event without much opposition.

Tennis Finals at Whitestone.

A. T. Von Bernuth and his brother, R. L. Von Bernuth, playing under the colors of the Whitestone Tennis Club, won the Nassau and Queens Counties lawn tennis championship doubles yesterday. Earlier in the day they won their match in the semi-finals by defeating A. M. Bissell and Thomas F. Touhy.

Bassford Wins at Hartsdale.

Play in the Eastern New York State tennis championship tournament on the courts of the County Club of Westchester at Hartsdale yesterday was confined to two matches in the second round of the consolation singles. Abraham Bassford, Jr., again showed excellent form by defeating H. Fitzpatrick in straight sets by the score of 6—1, 6—3, and Frederick C. Baggs won from J. R. Fox, 6—3, 6—3.

McMullen Takes Golf Cup.

R. M. McMullen won the Red Brook Cup handicap at the Great Neck Golf Club yesterday, when he returned a low net score of 73. He barely won over Dr. C. M. Niesley, who had a 74 net. The best scores were as follows:

R. M. McMullen, 103—30, 73; Dr. C. M. Niesley, 92—18, 74; A. E. Murphy, 88—11, 77; G. Cromwell, 95—15, 80; E. M. Buckley, 98—18, 80.

Mixed Foursomes at Knollwood C.C.

The two-ball, eighteen-hole mixed foursome of the Knollwood Country Club, White Plains, yesterday for prizes presented by the club made par over throughout the course. Mrs. R. B. Moriarity and J. S. Todd turned in the best card with the net score of 78.

Motor Cycle Racer Killed.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Charles Balke of Los Angeles, Cal., a motor cycle racer, who has won many races throughout the country, was killed today when the cycle he was riding at the rate of sixty miles an hour crashed into a steam roller on an exhibition track here. His neck was broken.

DEFIANCE READY FOR OCEAN RACES

Third Cup Yacht, with Reduced Rig, Will Rate Close to Resolute.

The tri-city syndicate's cup defense candidate Defiance, with her spars recut and her sail area greatly reduced, will take her first spin on the Sound today, and that she will make trouble for Vanitie and Resolute in the Sandy Hook series this week is the opinion of most experts who have studied the changes that were completed in her rig yesterday at City Island. The main fault with Defiance, as originally designed, was that her mast was too tall and her canvas too lofty. It made her too tender in a breeze, and it meant a sacrifice of many precious seconds to the snugly dressed Herreshoff boat, Resolute.

George M. Pynchon, managing director of the syndicate; E. Walter Clark, its treasurer; George Lauder, another member, and George Owen, her designer, believe that Defiance is now trimmed down to her proper racing dimensions, and they hope to make things interesting for the other rivals off the Hook. The three races in this series will be sailed Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, starting at 11 o'clock in the morning, and as it is the first bit of ocean racing, Defiance will be on an equal footing with her more experienced competitors in this respect.

At the same time she will enter the series with practically no racing experience, and it is not expected that she will do wonders. Defiance has discarded her steel mainmast for one of hollow wood, which is eight feet shorter and 1,760 pounds lighter. She has chopped off about twenty inches from her bowsprit and about two feet from her boom, and her big single headsail, as well as the rest of her canvas has been cut down.

With those refinements Defiance expects to gain a big advantage in the matter of time allowance. As one of her owners put it last night:

"We will rate well below Vanitie and a little bit above Resolute, but it is not true, as some reports have it, that we will have to allow Resolute only forty seconds in thirty miles."

In last Saturday's race off Larchmont Resolute was officially rated at 80.09 and Vanitie at 80.43. Under these conditions Vanitie had to allow Resolute three minutes and fourteen seconds over a thirty-mile course, or 6.46 seconds per mile. It is believed that Defiance will rate close to 82.

The secrecy with which the owners and the New York Yacht Club's Regatta Committee have guarded these figures has puzzled a good many followers of yachting. One of the yachtsmen concerned offered this explanation yesterday:

"It is not that we wish to keep these matters from the public or from the other cup defense candidates. We have not any secrets among ourselves. We are all in this thing as a sport, and we all want to turn out the best possible boat to race Lipton's Shamrock IV. At the present time the Englishmen would give anything to know what our ratings are. You can be sure that we have been permitted to get very little reliable information about the new challenger, and for the same reason our ratings are not known on the other side."

Experts who watched Vanitie and Resolute in the four races last week had little or no opportunity to determine the real merits of either boat. Officially the series ended with two victories each. If anything, Vanitie has done better all-around work, although in the two races which she won by wide margins, both triangular affairs, the winds were uncertain. Resolute's victorious race over a windward and leeward course was sailed in a moderate but steady breeze, and was regarded as fairly conclusive. Resolute's strongest showing has been in a beat to windward in a fresh wind.

Vanitie traveled faster off the breeze especially on a reach. Her greater fore angle enables her to set a large and unusually effective balloon jib topsail, a combination that drew her past Resolute in the two races which she won.

International Polo Match Details

TROPHY—International Polo Cup. Presented by Westchester Polo Club of Newport, R. I., 1886.

THE TEAMS.

ENGLAND.	AMERICA.
No. 1—Capt. H. A. Tomkinson.	No. 1—Rene La Montagne.
No. 2—Capt. L. S. C. Cheape.	No. 2—J. M. Waterbury.
No. 3—Major F. W. Barrett.	No. 3—Devereux Milburn.
Back—Capt. Vivian Lockett.	Back—Lawrence Waterbury.
SUBSTITUTES—Lord Wimborne, John A. Traill.	SUBSTITUTES—C. C. Rumsey, Malcolm Stevenson, H. C. Phipps.

REFEREE—Louis E. Stoddard.
JUDGES—Joshua Crane, Boston, and Keith B. Markham.
GOAL UMPIRES—Dr. H. A. Souther and Frank Forrester for America and Spencer Borden and Frank S. Drago for England.
OFFICIAL TIMER—Stuart Jones.
SCENE OF THE CONFLICT—Meadow Brook Club Grounds, Westbury, L. I.
DATES SELECTED—Tuesday, June 9, and Saturday, June 13. Weather permitting.
CONDITI

GOOD CHANCES IN NORWEGIAN TRADE

Views of the American Deputy Consul General at Christiania on the Subject.

Haakon E. Dahr, Jr., American Deputy Consul General at Christiania, Norway, gave it as his opinion yesterday that American manufacturers and exporters should show more interest in the Norwegian markets as a profitable field for their products. Mr. Dahr, who is on leave of absence, spent two days at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the Custom House conferring with merchants interested in the trade in his district.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Dahr, "that Americans might easily make a far better showing in Norway than is the case at present. Take the matter of automobiles, for instance. At the present time there are only three or four makes of American cars in use. Automobiles of French and German manufacture have long predominated, although the sales of German cars are decreasing. A favorite car in Christiania is the 'Minerva,' a Belgian car put on the Norweigian market at a moderate price and different sizes. In my opinion automobile manufacturers here would have no great difficulty in capturing a good share of the trade over there if they would go about it in a serious manner."

Mr. Dahr said that on account of the hilly conditions prevailing in Norway electric machines cannot be used. He pointed out that in most lines in Norway the Germans were strongly intrenched, and would be the most formidable trade competitors to be met in an invasion of the Norwegian markets. Continuing he said:

"American manufacturers of machinery and agricultural implements have built up a good name for themselves in Norway, but should show more energy in pushing trade. American-made tools are generally regarded as of the very best in Christiania. Germany, however, is now trying to place better-priced goods in the machinery line in competition with American products. The Germans have held practically a monopoly of the Norwegian trade in lower-priced machinery and tolls, but up to this time they have not been successful in selling the higher grade goods. There should also be a good market for American-made carpenters' tools."

He was sorry to acknowledge, he said, that the American ready-made clothing is wholly unknown in Norway. At the present time such clothing is made in Norway to a considerable extent, while some comes from England. Another line notable by its absence from the Norwegian market is American silk goods. Mr. Dahr said he was convinced that an excellent business could be built up in this line, as American shoes are popular, but no attempt has been made by American manufacturers to introduce men's hats. American hosiery also is quite unknown.

The Deputy Consul General is strongly of the opinion that American manufacturers of dress and suit linings should make a start in the Norwegian markets. He said that importations of these goods into Christiania are estimated to amount to not less than $2,680,000 annually. The market is controlled by English manufacturers, who they supply not less than 90 per cent. of the total imports and have no competition. Italian and German manufacturers also sell linings, but they can only compete on some special lines. He added: This market, therefore, offers a good opportunity to American manufacturers, whose competition would be most welcome to local merchants."

Mr. Dahr directed attention to the fact that, with the exception of a few china and porcelain lavatories, no plumbing supplies are made in Norway. They are imported from England and Germany in almost equal amounts, while a small quantity comes from the United States. The German goods for the most part are said to be of poor quality, and as a better grade goods are in growing demand, the Deputy is convinced American goods of this kind would find a ready market in Norway.

Another opportunity for Americans is to be found in the equipment of a new central telephone station in Christiania and the transforming of the present system to an automatic one.

HEARINGS ON LABOR LAW.

State Factory Commission Will Consider Proposed Recodification.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 7—The State Factory Investigating Commission, which was the outgrowth of the Triangle factory fire, has arranged a series of public hearings on the proposed recodification of the labor law in the Council Chamber, City Hall, New York City, to begin on June 22, at 10:30 o'clock. On the first day the subjects to be considered will be:

1. Organization of the Department of Labor and Its Bureaus and Divisions.
2. Industrial Board, Its Personnel, Powers, and Duties.
3. Employment Agencies and Immigrant Lodging Houses.
4. Penalties for Violations of the Labor Law; Summary Powers of the Commissioner of Labor.
5. Duplication of Inspections by City and State Departments.

The programme for the other days is:

June 23—Factories: 1, Definition of Factory and Factory Building; 2, Sanitation; 3, Accident Prevention—Elevators; 4, Fire Hazard; 5, Hours of Labor of Women and Children; 6, Duties of Owners and Occupiers.

June 24—Mercantile Establishments: 1, Definition of Mercantile Establishment and Mercantile Building; 2, Sanitation; 3, Fire Hazard; 4, Hours of Labor of Women and Children; 5, Duties of Owners and Occupiers.

June 25—1, Bakeries and Manufacture of Food Products; 2, Manufacturing in Tenements; 3, Hotel Laundries; 4, Child Labor, Generally; 5, Offices and Office Buildings—Extension of Provisions of the Mercantile Law.

June 26—1, Public Works; 2, Building Construction and Repair Work; 3, Mines, Tunnels, and Quarries; 4, Payment of Wages (Time and Manner of); 5, Hours of Labor on Railroads and Railways.

When the sessions in New York City are concluded the commission will go up-State for hearings in the principal cities.

The commission is composed of: Robert F. Wagner, Chairman; Alfred E. Smith, Vice Chairman; Charles M. Hamilton, Edward D. Jackson, Cyrus W. Phillips, Robert E. Dowling, Simon Brentano, Samuel Gompers, and Mary E. Dreier. Abram I. Elkus and Bernard L. Shientag are the counsel. The office of the commission is at 170 Broadway, New York.

BAD BOYS NEED DENTIST.

Juvenile Asylum Head Blames Defective Teeth for Abnormality.

Charles D. Hilles, President of the New York Juvenile Asylum, in a report of that organization, says that the abnormal boy of the type that comes to the public institutions for care needs little more than a dentist to restore him to a condition where he can make his own way in the world.

"Acting on the premise that the bad boy is generally a sick boy," says Mr. Hilles, "we determined some time ago to maintain a thorough physical study of the youngsters sent to us. Sixty-five per cent. of them were anaemic, the result of poor food and irregular habits of living. To this half-starved condition could be attributed the waywardness and apparent viciousness of the boys. Their low stage of physical development had made them careless. Physically their fibre was weak; their mentality and morality suffered accordingly.

"Then we went further and sought for the physical cause of the anaemic condition of our charges. We found that more than 90 per cent. of the boys, and they were all under 15 years of age, came to us with bad teeth. For years those boys had not been able to chew their food properly. They had acquired the habit of bolting everything they put into their motuhs.

"Immediately upon admission to the Children's Village the boy is sent to the dentist, who makes a searching examination of his teeth. All possible repairs are made; finally there is a thorough cleaning of the teeth. Then the boy is sent to his room armed with a toothbrush and with paste. He experiences so much relief and experiences it so quickly that almost always the boy is glad to give to his mouth and to his teeth the necessary attention. Regularly every six months each boy in the village visits the dentist. Never again so long as he is with us is he permitted to suffer because his teeth lack attention. I believe that we are right when we say the dentist is the greatest influence for good known to us. More than 90 per cent. of our boys make good and are successful after they leave us."

HAS CITY BOARD TO BOOST.

Amarillo, Texas, Is Run by a Commission and a Manager.

Amarillo, Texas, has substituted a municipal Board of Civic Development for the voluntary Chamber of Commerce or Commercial Club on which most towns depend for their development. A tax of two mills on the dollar provides for the board's activities a sum of about $18,000 a year, which is spent in the work of raising the standard of civic conditions and giving the town publicity. Under this system every taxpayer of the city contributes to the work which would otherwise be done by a commercial club, and the advantage of the Amarillo plan is shown by the fact that a number of the largest property owner are non-residents who might be difficult to interest in voluntary contributions to a Chamber of Commerce.

Amarillo is under the commission form of government and has a city manager, and, according to Mayor J. N. Beasley, the workings of the system have so far been excellent. Mart H. Hardin, formerly a business man of Fort Worth, was selected as manager by the commission, to whom alone he is responsible. Every city employe, from the department heads down, is subject to instant dismissal by Mr. Hardin. Mr. Hardin can be dismissed at any moment by the commission, and the commission is subject to recall whenever the people feel like it. But so far none of these possibilities has been realized, and the citizens of Amarillo seem to be satisfied with their government.

It has taken all the administrative departments out of politics and eliminated all fee offices; has spent $15,000 in the past year for new fire stations and equipment; has added five new departments to the city government, and yet the administration is costing the taxpayers less than it ever did before.

About Self-Measured Cloths.

Some more arguments were advanced yesterday by persons favoring the use of self-measured merchandise when selling goods over the retail counter. For one thing, it was contended that, if the yardage in a piece of goods were indicated by some sort of marking that would render the use of a counter yard stick unnecessary, the salespeople would not have to spread their arms to measure the goods. This, it was said, would enable more clerks to work behind a single counter when business was active or a special sale was being held. In this way more customers could be waited on, which, in turn, would mean more business for the store. There would be no overmeasurement, either, in cases where the yardage was indicated, which would be the means of considerable saving in the course of a year. In stores where a liberal policy is followed the self-measuring device will, it is said, show the customer that she is getting a little something for nothing, whereas if the device were not used she would probably remain in ignorance of the fact.

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The Waumbek and Cottages — JEFFERSON, N. H. — CAPACITY 500
The Sinclair — BETHLEHEM, N. H — CAPACITY 225
Mountain View House — WHITEFIELD, N. H. — CAPACITY 300
The Mount Washington — BRETTON WOODS, N. H. — CAPACITY 550
The Crawford House — CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H. — CAPACITY 200
Twin Mountain House — TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H. — CAPACITY 150
Maplewood Hotel and Cottages — MAPLEWOOD, N. H. — CAPACITY 400
Sunset Hill House — SUGAR HILL, N. H. — CAPACITY 225
New Profile House and Cottages — FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H. — CAPACITY 500

NEW YORK—Adirondacks

Sanitary Saranac Lake, (Adirondack Mts., N. Y.) Information, Sec. Board of Trade.

NEW YORK—Long Island

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

The entire estate of The Tombstone Consolidated Mines Company, Limited, a corporation bankrupt, consisting approximately of sixty-four patented mining claims and thirty-two unpatented mining claims, completely equipped with mining and milling machinery, cyanide plant, improvements, buildings, &c., all situated in the Tombstone Mining District, Cochise County, Arizona, together with approximately three hundred and fifty city lots, situated in the City of Tombstone, Arizona, and approximately one hundred and sixty acres of land, situated in Cochise County, Arizona, together with all other property, real, personal, and mixed, which the said estate may own, will be sold en masse and in one lot and parcel at public auction at ten o'clock A. M. in front of the County Court House, in the City of Tombstone, Arizona, on the 23rd day of June, 1914, to the highest responsible bidder for cash, subject to due confirmation of such sale.

Sale will be made upon the terms specified in an order of sale heretofore entered by the Referee in Bankruptcy of said estate, copy of which will be supplied by the undersigned on request.

Complete maps and description of the property and full data concerning its history and record of production may be examined at the office of the undersigned at Tombstone, Arizona, by prospective bidders.

A. L. GROW,
Trustee of the estate of The Tombstone Consolidated Mines Co., Limited, a corporation, bankrupt.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ROBERT A. KUGLER and CHARLES KUGLER, individually and as members of the firm of KUGLER BROS., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Robert A. Kugler and Charles Kugler, individually and as members of the firm of Kugler Bros., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated June 6th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 6th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 6th, 1914.

NO. 19,843.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of IRVING S. VAN LOAN, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of Irving S. Van Loan of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1914, he was adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,805, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, City and County of New York on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 6th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—LOUIS C. NEUBERGER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis C. Neuberger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 2d, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 13th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 6th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—CHARLES LEDLARD, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Ledlard, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 4th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, July 13th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 6th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 19,815.—In Bankruptcy.—LAGCO, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Lagco, Inc., a bankrupt, are hereby given notice that on April 29th, 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 10th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 19,925.—In Bankruptcy.—GOLDEN PERFUME COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Golden Perfume Company, bankrupt, are hereby given notice that on June 3d, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 19th, 1914, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 19,—. —In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH B. KISLINGER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Joseph B. Kislinger are hereby given notice that on February 28th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 19th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 19,922.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY P. C. JOHNSTON, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Henry P. C. Johnston are hereby given notice that on June 3d, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 19th, 1914, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

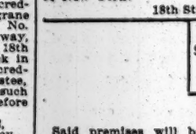
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—MARY B. AVERILL and NATHAN K. AVERILL, her husband, Plaintiffs, against FORBES J. HENNESSY, ELLEN MARGARET, his wife; ELLEN MARY PARKER and RANSOM J. PARKER, her husband; MARTHA MARY PARKER, ELLEN PRISCILLA PARKER, RANSOM J. PARKER, JR., JOSEPHINE FORBES PARKER, CATHERINE BRADLEY BIGELOW, HOWARD S. BOWNS, as general guardian of Catherine Bradley Bigelow; FORBES J. HENNESSY, ELLEN MARY PARKER, and MICHAEL COLEMAN, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Ellen M. Hennessy, deceased; LIZZIE CADMAN, UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK, THE TAX LIEN COMPANY OF NEW YORK, KNAUTH BROS., (a copartnership composed of Otto B. Knauth and Frederick Knauth,) THE CONTINENTAL NEW YORK, HOWARD & COCKSHAW, (a copartnership composed of John T. Howard and Herbert Cockshaw,) HENRY C. KRUEGER, WOLFF FREUDENTHAL, BLAIR S. WILLIAMS, HAMILTON R. FAIRFAX, ROLAND HOLT, EMIL VOIGT, GASTON RHEIMS, CHARLES J. RHEIMS, HARRY L. RHEIMS, JANDORF AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, and HERBERT COCKSHAW, Defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 2d day of June, 1914, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 23th day of June, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the land and premises mentioned in said interlocutory judgment, and therein described as follows:

1st. All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, and running thence southerly along said avenue forty-two (42) feet to land now or late of Philip Burrows; thence westerly, along the line of said Burrows' land and parallel to Eighteenth Street, seventy-eight (78) feet seven (7) inches; thence northerly, along the line of said Parrish's land and parallel to Fourth Avenue, forty-two (42) feet to the southerly line of Eighteenth Street; and thence easterly, along Eighteenth Street, seventy-eight (78) feet seven (7) inches to the point or place of beginning, and being the same premises conveyed to said Catherine Bradley by deed bearing date the 10th day of May, 1888, and recorded in the office of the said Register in Liber 1,807, page 349, on the 2d day of March, 1850, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 538 of Conveyances, Page 422, on the 29th day of April, 1850.

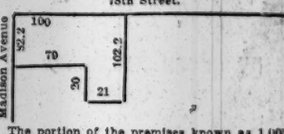
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 220 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



Said premises will be sold subject to a lease to Knauth Bros. of a part of said premises for the term of one year from the 1st day of May, 1914.

2d. All that certain other lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in said Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Broadway equidistant between Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets; running thence northerly, along the westerly side of Broadway, twenty-eight (28) feet ten (10) inches and seven-eighths (⅞) of an inch; thence westerly on a line parallel with Sixty-first Street, one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet four (4) inches and one-eighth (⅛) of an inch; thence southerly, on a line at right angles with said last-mentioned line, twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly, on a line parallel with and equidistant between Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets, one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet ten (10) inches and one-half (½) of an inch to the westerly side of Broadway, at the point or place of beginning. Said lot of land being known as Lot Number Ninety (90) on a certain map of property belonging to John H. Talman, made by Richard Ammerman, City Surveyor, dated April, 1853, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and being the same premises conveyed to Catherine Bradley by deed bearing date the 8th day of June, 1872, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 1,224 of Conveyances, Page 265, on the 10th day of July, 1872.

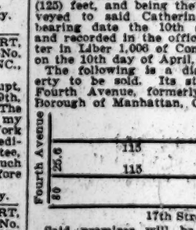
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 1,849 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



The said premises will be sold subject to a lease to Emil Voigt and Gaston Rheims covering the whole of said premises, recorded in Liber 117 of Section 4 of Conveyances, Page 226, in said Register's office, for the term ending September 17, 1916, with the privilege of renewal for a term of eleven (11) years on an appraisal.

4th. All those certain other lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in said Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the southerly side of Seventy-eighth Street; running thence southerly, along the easterly side of Madison Avenue, eighty-two (82) feet (sic) (2) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Seventy-eighth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, seventy-nine (79) feet; thence again southerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, twenty (20) feet; thence again easterly, again parallel with Seventy-eighth Street, twenty-one (21) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Madison Avenue, one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the southerly side of Seventy-eighth Street; and thence westerly, along the said southerly side of Seventy-eighth Street, one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning, and being a portion of the premises which were conveyed to said Catherine Bradley by two (2) deeds, one bearing date the 15th day of June, 1886, and recorded in the office of the said Register in Liber 967 of Conveyances, Page 508, on the 2d day of August, 1886, and the other bearing date the 10th day of May, 1888, and recorded in the office of the said Register in Section 5, Liber 83 of Conveyances, Page 319, on the 8th day of February, 1895.

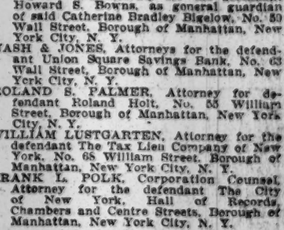
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 213 Fourth Avenue, formerly 15 Union Square, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



Said premises will be sold subject to a lease to Henry C. Krueger covering the whole of said premises, recorded in the office of said Register in Liber 160 of Conveyances, Section 4, Page 5, for the term ending October 1, 1920, with the privilege of renewal for a term of ten (10) years on an appraisal.

3d. All that certain other lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the said Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Broadway equidistant between Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets; running thence northerly, along the westerly side of Broadway, twenty-eight (28) feet ten (10) inches and seven-eighths (⅞) of an inch; thence westerly on a line parallel with Sixty-first Street, one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet four (4) inches and one-eighth (⅛) of an inch; thence southerly, on a line at right angles with said last-mentioned line, twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly, on a line parallel with and equidistant between Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets, one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet ten (10) inches and one-half (½) of an inch to the westerly side of Broadway, at the point or place of beginning. Said lot of land being known as Lot Number Ninety (90) on a certain map of property belonging to John H. Talman, made by Richard Ammerman, City Surveyor, dated April, 1853, on file in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and being the same premises conveyed to Catherine Bradley by deed bearing date the 8th day of June, 1872, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 1,224 of Conveyances, Page 265, on the 10th day of July, 1872.

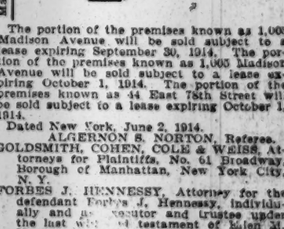
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 1,849 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



The said premises will be sold subject to a lease to Emil Voigt and Gaston Rheims covering the whole of said premises, recorded in Liber 117 of Section 4 of Conveyances, Page 226, in said Register's office, for the term ending September 17, 1916, with the privilege of renewal for a term of eleven (11) years on an appraisal.

4th. All those certain other lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the said Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Madison Avenue with the southerly side of Seventy-eighth Street; running thence southerly, along the easterly side of Madison Avenue, eighty-two (82) feet (sic) (2) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Seventy-eighth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, seventy-nine (79) feet; thence again southerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, twenty (20) feet; thence again easterly, again parallel with Seventy-eighth Street, twenty-one (21) feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Madison Avenue, one hundred and two (102) feet two (2) inches to the southerly side of Seventy-eighth Street; and thence westerly, along the said southerly side of Seventy-eighth Street, one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning, and being a portion of the premises which were conveyed to said Catherine Bradley by two (2) deeds, one bearing date the 15th day of June, 1886, and recorded in the office of the said Register in Liber 967 of Conveyances, Page 508, on the 2d day of August, 1886, and the other bearing date the 10th day of May, 1888, and recorded in the office of the said Register in Section 5, Liber 83 of Conveyances, Page 319, on the 8th day of February, 1895.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 220 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



Said premises will be sold subject to a lease to Knauth Bros. of a part of said premises for the term of one year from the 1st day of May, 1914.

2d. All that certain other lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the said Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Broadway equidistant between Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets; running thence northerly, along the westerly side of Broadway, twenty-eight (28) feet ten (10) inches and seven-eighths (⅞) of an inch; thence westerly on a line parallel with Sixty-first Street, one hundred and twenty-five (125) feet four (4) inches and one-eighth (⅛) of an inch; thence southerly, on a line at right angles with said last-mentioned line, twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly, on a line parallel with and equidistant between Sixtieth and Sixty-first Streets, one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet ten (10) inches and one-half (½) of an inch to the westerly side of Broadway, at the point or place of beginning. Said lot of

The portion of the premises known as 1,003 Madison Avenue will be sold subject to a lease expiring September 30, 1914. The portion of the premises known as 1,005 Madison Avenue will be sold subject to a lease expiring October 1, 1914. The portion of the premises known as 44 East 78th Street will be sold subject to a lease expiring October 1, 1914.

Dated New York, June 2, 1914.

ALGERNON S. NORTON, Referee.

GOLDSMITH, COHEN, COLE & WEISS, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of

Wm. A. Read & Co.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Great ease in money, the prospect of excellent crops, an industrial and commercial position closely attuned to the demands of consumers, the hope of a rate readjustment which will greatly better the position of the railroads, and the close-at-hand establishment of an improved banking system are among the stimulating factors in the situation which account for the apparent indifference of the stock market to the continued discussion of the current depression in trade, the prospect of adverse legislation, and the uncertainty of mind born partly of political and partly of economic conditions. That indifference is reflected not alone in the relative ease with which prices recover from occasional setbacks, but likewise in the very dullness of the market. Were any really keen apprehension felt over the ultimate effect of present-day conditions upon the securities of corporations there would be selling of a sort which the general level of prices could not long resist. If investors are not buying neither are they selling. That is a condition irksome to Stock Exchange traders, who look to fluctuations for their livelihood, but investors can view it with much more self-possession.

The financial community is waiting still, as it has for a good while past, but it is waiting in a much more hopeful frame of mind now than it was six months ago. It is cheered by the year's agricultural outlook, further evidence of the excellence of which is expected to be found in today's Government crop report, and many are inclined to the view that favoring economic conditions will bring recovery in trade ere long, even despite the continuance of legislative activities which seem to be aimed at the enactment of punitive laws which threaten to do harm to others than those against whom they are presumably directed. But the hopefulness of the moment is based in part on the belief that rebuke will soon be administered to this sort of legislative activity, and that thereby trade recovery and the return of a normal spirit of enterprise will be fostered.

The fact that the markets are looking to the future rather than finding satisfaction in existing conditions is the best possible explanation of the dullness of which the Stock Exchange complains in a vein which suggests that it feels that continuous activity in securities is its rightful lot. Under the circumstances it is elsewhere than to the Stock Exchange that one must look for the interesting phases of the financial markets. Just now Europe's position is closely linked with ours through the gold movement which is replenishing the money stocks of Europe by drafts on our own. The abnormally high rates of exchange which are giving rise to this gold outflow reflect a variety of factors some of which are effective far beyond the bounds of any one country. The part which the change in our tariff is playing seems to be relatively small. The fact that there is at present no free flow of capital from Europe to this country, nor to other countries which are still in the ranks of the nations importing capital from abroad, is a factor of wide application. The curtailment of our agricultural exports owing to last year's crop shortage is another factor in nowise related to the tariff, which is an influential element in the present relations of this market to those of Europe, as they find reflection in the rates of exchange. Europe's own keen desire to build up its gold reserves has been another substantial factor, although that can hardly be cited now, for at present no special bids by Europe are needed to draw gold from this side.

The recital of these facts are pertinent in the record of a week which saw the overtopping of the previous high point of the year in foreign exchange rates, which stand now at the highest level in close to a dozen years. One of the things which makes it easy for Europe to get gold here is the slackness of the trade demand for money. That is not as we would like to have it, but it at least deprives the gold export movement of the element of risk to our money market, to which under different conditions it might give rise. Last week the New York Clearing House institutions added over $3,000,000 to their surplus reserve despite the gold shipments, and they may again avoid any reduction in surplus this week, although the gold takings are likely to be larger. Sterling exchange closed the week at practically its highest, with no immediate indication of a reaction. This month usually sees an inflow of cash from the interior prior to the outward movement, which customarily sets in in July. Before that change in the money tide takes place bankers expect to see the gold export movement culminate, and it will be strange if exchange does not then move sharply downward in response to the offering of grain and other export bills, of which there is now promised an unusually large supply.

Grain exporting houses are making preparations to finance a much larger business than usual, and already are making advance sales of the bills of exchange to be based on these exports. A much stronger tendency toward a debit trade balance in our foreign trade other than in agricultural products than has yet appeared will be needed to prevent the tide of foreign trade again turning in our favor this Fall.

It is natural, no doubt, that with the near approach of the time when the freight rate decision will be handed down the financial community should be asking itself if it has not in the past counted too much on the probable favorable effect of a decision in favor of the railroads, but it is hardly to be doubted that a satisfactory readjustment of railroad rates would have far-reaching effect. It may not lead to as sudden an inrush of orders from the railroads as at times has been hoped for, but it will inevitably put more heart in the management of the railroads and will greatly encourage the holders of railroad securities. If much new work by the railroads is not immediately called for a rate increase will at least make it much easier for the railroads to get money when they need it.

Already the railways have gained a considerable measure of control over their previously unwieldy expenses. If to this is added an advance in rates, not only will interest and dividends be rendered more secure, but there will be less danger of the public being threatened with further curtailment of railway service. That would be inevitable if no relief were had from the too close converging of the lines of revenues and expenditures. Should a rate increase be refused it seems probable that the railroad would have to resort to still further economies, which could be effected only with difficulty. That would be a hardship not only for the railroads, but for trade. A favorable decision in this case is to be viewed, therefore, both in the light of the harm which it will avoid as well as of the positive good which it will do.

When there are a number of favorable factors plainly to be foreseen, or at least very reasonably to be hoped for, it is well not to lay too much stress on political conditions adverse to business as controlling factors in the situation. They may readily cease to be controlling and become merely retarding factors in a situation buoyed up by such fundamentally favorable influences as big crops, easy money, and a railroad position greatly strengthened by the re-establishment of more normal relation between income and outgo. Some of these influences are already making themselves felt, and the hope of the others coming into play seems reasonably sure of fulfillment.

BANK SCARES STIR PARIS.

Bourse Upset by Rumors Against Large Institutions—Much Selling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 7.—The whole week just closed was unsettled, nervous, and full of cataclysmic rumors against one leading and some minor institutions. The general drop elicited a large number of provincial selling orders on Wednesday, which, owing to the Bourse's weakness, routed what resistance the banks dared to interpose.

St. Petersburg sent gloomy news. The failure of two banks there was announced, and a leading Moscow speculator defaulted. Prospects of a bad slump in oil prices influenced a downward movement in the whole Russian department. Thursday brought more selling orders by Antwerp and London, in consequence of expected failures.

The Cabinet outlook made Friday among the worst sessions recorded on the Bourse. Yesterday's opening was equally bad, but later the market rallied.

Although the monthly settlement, to all appearances, passed without difficulty, the fact that there was a continuation of heavy selling was taken to signify that numerous operators have defaulted.

The Bourse explained the Bank of France's bill portfolio increase of 236,000,000 francs this week as being due to the help given to the attacked institutions. This week's bank report showed that the stock of gold, 3,783,000,000 francs, had broken the record. Almost the only exceptions to the general fall in prices on the Bourse were Mexican and Brazilian shares, because the Bourse is convinced that a solution of the Mexican trouble is approaching and that the Brazilian loan will soon be granted on the French conditions.

The discount rate was unchanged, but the absolute refusal of all paper bearing the signature of the attacked institutions strengthened the Bourse rumors.

LONDON'S ANXIETY EASED.

Chaplin-Milne Failure Removes Cause of Fears—Markets Idle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 7.—The suspension of payment by Chaplin, Milne, Grenfell & Co., Limited, the merchant banking and acceptance house, is not expected to cause any extended trouble, but one or two minor houses are believed to be in difficulties in consequence of the failure. On the whole, the situation will be cleared by the removal of a cause for suppressed fears. A statement of the affairs of the concern is awaited with interest. Not much will be done in the City until it is forthcoming.

The stock markets closed dull to the point of idleness. A prospectus of the Canadian Government loan showed that the £5,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds would be offered at 98. Also £5,500,000 of Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railway two-year 6 per cent. notes were brought out at 97½. Funds were more plentiful in the money market at 2¼ per cent., and the discount rate was weak at 2 11-16.

The Bank of England is expected to keep the gold bars it secured from South Africa last week. Gold imports from New York are believed to be imminent.

A slump took place in the tin market, the last price being £188 per ton cash and £140 for three months. Nigerian tin shares were flat.

FALLING PRICES IN BERLIN.

Boerse Dull Owing to Unfavorable News from Other Markets.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 7.—The week just closed was an extremely dull one on the Boerse, with the price level tending lower.

The new phase which the apparent failure of the Niagara conference put on the Mexican imbroglio was a bear factor yesterday. Less favorable American news was the feature earlier in the week, but The Iron Age's survey of conditions in the steel trade corrected this and gave the market some support. Canadian Pacific lost considerable ground at first on New York selling, but rallied later. Yesterday's London bank failure, however, caused a sharp depression. The week's average loss in stock prices was 3.12 points.

Paris and St. Petersburg remained sinister influences, especially in the first half of the week. Russian securities, however, steadied later, in sympathy with the improved markets in those centres.

Shares of iron companies rallied strongly Friday on a further rise in German steel export prices and owing to favorable reports of progress toward organizing the steel industry. Quotations weakened yesterday, however, upon the heavy drop in steel prices in France and reports less favorable concerning the steel combination. Steamship shares had a quiet week, falling 1 to 2 points.

Money was more abundant. After month-end demands were negotiated call money rates stood about the minimum level of the Berlin market. The feature of the money market was the rise of London and Paris exchange, especially the latter, which yesterday touched the maximum in the present movement.

The Reichsbank sold bills freely somewhat above the market price, to check a further advance. It also sold exchange on London, to prevent the rate from reaching the gold-shipping point, which was almost attained.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High	Sept. Low.
June 1	85¾	85¼	..	..
June 2	94½	96½	..	..
June 3	97	96	..	..
June 4	96¾	96¼	93½	93½
June 5	96½	96	93½	93¾
June 6	96½	96¼	94¼	94½
Week's range	97	95¼	94¼	93¾

CHICAGO.
WHEAT.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
June 1	87	86¼	85½	85¼	88¼	87¾
June 2	87⅛	86⅞	85¾	85⅝	88½	87⅝
June 3	87⅛	86⅛	86	85⅝	88⅛	87⅛
June 4	87⅛	86⅝	86⅛	85¼	87⅞	87¼
June 5	87	86⅝	85⅞	85¼	87⅜	87
June 6	87¼	86¼	85⅝	85¼	87⅞	87⅝
Week's range	87⅛	86¼	86	85⅛	88¼	87

CORN.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
June 1	68¼	67¾	66¼	65¾	58	57¾
June 2	69¾	68½	67¾	66½	58¾	58
June 3	70¾	69¾	67¾	67½	59½	58⅞
June 4	70	69¼	67½	66⅝	58⅞	58⅜
June 5	69½	69¾	67½	66¾	58¾	58⅜
June 6	70¾	69¾	68¼	67¼	59¼	58⅞
Week's range	70¾	67¾	67¾	65¾	59¼	57⅞

OATS.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 1	39¾	39¼	38¼	37⅞
June 2	40¼	39⅝	38⅝	38⅛
June 3	40¾	40	38½	38¼
June 4	40¼	39¾	38⅝	37⅞
June 5	39¾	39½	37⅞	37½
June 6	40⅜	39⅝	38	37⅜
Week's range	40¾	39¼	38½	37⅛

Provisions.
LARD.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 1	9.85	9.70	10.00	9.87
June 2	10.00	9.87	10.17	10.02
June 3	10.10	10.07	10.30	10.20
June 4	10.07	10.05	10.25	10.20
June 5	10.05	9.97	10.22	10.15
June 6	10.05	10.00	10.22	10.16
Week's range	10.10	9.70	10.30	9.87

RIBS.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 1	11.12	11.05	11.22	11.12
June 2	11.27	11.15	11.37	11.22
June 3	11.32	11.27	11.42	11.35
June 4	11.32	11.32	11.40	11.32
June 5	11.35	11.32	11.35	11.30
June 6	....	....	11.40	11.32
Week's range	11.32	11.05	11.42	11.12

PORK.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 1	19.70	19.32	19.75	19.60
June 2	20.25	20.00	19.92	19.80
June 3	20.45	20.27	20.00	19.90
June 4	20.50	20.42	20.00	19.85
June 5	20.37	20.37	19.95	19.87
June 6	20.40	20.00	19.90	19.90
Week's range	20.50	19.70	20.00	19.60

COTTON.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
June 1	13.42	13.20	13.06	12.70	13.10	12.76
June 2	13.56	13.20	13.03	12.84	13.04	12.85
June 3	13.34	13.11	12.86	12.72	12.80	12.74
June 4	13.22	13.05	12.71	12.61	12.78	12.63
June 5	13.28	13.19	12.79	12.68	12.81	12.69
June 6	13.10	13.04	12.73	12.66	12.60	12.54
W's r'ge	13.42	13.04	13.06	12.61	13.10	12.54

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended June 6, 1914.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
130	Alaska G. M.	27⅛	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝
8,000	Amal. Copper	72⅜	72⅞	70⅛	72⅜
910	Am. B. Sug.	25¾	27⅛	24⅞	27⅛
2,020	Am. Can	27½	28⅝	26⅝	28⅝
10	Am. Can pf.	93⅜	93⅜	92⅝	92⅝
190	Am. Cot. Oil	42¾	43½	41⅝	42⅝
540	Am. Ice Sec.	31½	31⅝	30½	31½
510	Am. S. & R.	63⅜	63⅜	62	62½
90	Am. Sm. pf.	108	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
30	Am. T. & T.	123¼	123⅝	123¼	123⅝
840	An. Cop. Co.	31¾	31¾	31¼	31⅝
380	At., Top. & Santa Fe	97	98¾	96¼	98¼
200	Balt. & Ohio	91¼	91½	89⅞	90½
150	Beth. Steel	42⅜	43¼	42⅜	42⅝
800	B. R. T.	93¼	93⅝	92⅝	93⅜
20	Calif. Pet.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20⅝
2,210	Can. Pac.	195	196½	193¾	194⅝
510	Cent. L. Co.	35	36	33½	34¾
700	Ches. & Ohio	52	52¼	51½	52¼
20	Chi. G. W.	13¾	14⅛	13¾	14⅛
50	C. G. W. pf.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
940	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	100¾	100⅝	98¾	100⅝
20	Chi. & N.	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
50	China Cop.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
100	Col. F. & I.	27	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛
30	Con. Gas.	128¼	129¼	128¼	129¼
10	Corn P. Ref.	9	9	9	9
80	D. & R. G.	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
2,250	Erie	29¼	29⅝	28	29⅝
90	Erie 1st pf.	43¼	44⅝	43¼	44⅞
280	G. North. pf.	124½	124⅝	123¾	124⅜
40	Gt. N. Certs for Ore P.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
280	Int.-Met.	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
	Tr. ctfs.	14½	15¼	14½	15¼
1,550	Int.-Met. pf.	62⅛	64¼	61¾	64
9,760	Lehigh Val.	139⅜	139⅜	134⅝	136⅝
20	Mex. Pet.	62¾	63⅜	62	62
4,810	Mo. Pacific	18¾	19⅜	18¾	18⅝
20	Montana P.	52½	52½	52½	52½
50	Nat. Lead C.	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
10	Nev. C. Cop.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
1,210	N. Y. Cent.	93	93¾	90¼	93
6,890	N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	66¾	66¾	63⅝	66⅝
50	N. Ont. & Western	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
20	Norf. & W.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
160	North. Pac.	110¾	111⅛	109¾	111⅛
20	Pac. Mail	23½	23¾	23½	23½
940	Penn. Rail.	111¼	111⅝	111	111⅝
80	Ray C. Cop.	21¼	21¼	21	21¼
28,800	Reading	166⅞	166⅞	163¼	165¼
280	Rock I. Co.	3¼	3¼	2¾	2¾
10	R. I. Co. pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
30	R., (M., Co.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
1,780	South. Pac.	93¾	93¾	91½	93⅜
20	So. Rail. ext.	24¾	24¾	24½	24⅝
40	Tenn. Cop.	34⅞	35	34½	35
210	Third Ave.	42¾	43	41¼	42⅜
120	Tomkins Cove Stove pf.	100	100	100	100
18,470	Union Pac.	156	156½	153⅝	155⅝
140	U. S. Rubber	53¾	53¾	53½	53¾
88,210	U. S. Steel	61¾	62¾	60⅝	62⅝
430	Utah Copper	56¾	56¾	55¾	56
940	V.-C. Chem.	28½	31¼	28½	30⅝
40	Wabash	1	1	1	1
40	West. Mary.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
610	W. U. & M.	76⅜	78	76¼	77¼
194,920					

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended June 6, 1914.

STOCKS. (Shares.)	1914.	1913.	1912.
Monday	104,046	618,093	778,821
Tuesday	187,810	883,588	945,618
Wednesday	158,313	779,225	945,618
Thursday	188,555	532,507	904,286
Friday	84,539	686,442	866,139
Saturday	126,786	138,618	145,027
Total week.	873,506	2,899,090	4,295,510
Yr. to date.	4,972,081	89,881,729	94,617,857

BONDS. (Par Value.)			
Monday	$1,748,500	$2,003,500	$1,787,500
Tuesday	1,780,500	2,071,500	2,384,000
Wednesday	2,358,000	2,877,500	2,005,000
Thursday	1,822,500	1,916,000	2,718,500
Friday	2,026,000	2,267,000	2,125,000
Saturday	1,085,000	1,109,500	741,500
Total week.	$11,126,500	$13,065,000	$11,801,500
Yr. to date.	230,945,500	252,483,000	370,700,500

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

	June 6, '14.	June 7, '13.	Decrease.
R. R. & mis. stocks	873,561	2,898,090	2,024,529
Bank stocks	35	.....	*35
R. R. & mis. bonds	$10,511,000	$10,748,500	$434,500
Gov. bonds	120,500	150,500	30,000
State bonds	385,000	122,000	*245,000
City bonds	327,000	1,048,000	719,000
Tot. all bds.	$11,128,500	$12,068,000	$939,500

*Increase.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Mos.
June 1	1¼@1½	1¼	2¼@2½	2½@2¾	3@3½
June 2	1¼@1½	1¼	2¼@2½	2½@2¾	3@3½
June 3	1¼@1½	1¼	2½	2¾	3@3½
June 4	1¼@1½	1¼	2½	2¾	3@3½
June 5	1¼@1½	1¼	2½	2¾	3@3½
June 6	1¼@1½	1¼	2½	2¾	3@3½
Week's Range—					
High	2	1¼	2¼@2½	2¾	3@3½
Low	1¼	1¼	2½	2½@2¾	3@3½
Same Week Last Year—					
High	3	4¼	4½	5¼	
Low	2¾	2½	4	4½	5½
Year to Date—					
High	10	4½	4¾	4¾	
Low	1¼	1¼	2	2¼	
Same Period Last Year—					
High	7	5¾	6½	6	6
Low	2	2½	3¼	3¾	4

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	London. 3 Months.	Ber-lin.	Par-is.
June 1	....	....	2½	2½
June 2	2½	2 13-16	2½	2½
June 3	2½	2 13-16	2½	2½
June 4	2½	2¾	2½	2½
June 5	2½	2 11-16@2¾	2½	2½
June 6	2½	2 11-16@2¾	2½	2½

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	3	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of France	3½	Jan. 29, 1914
Bank of Germany	4	Feb. 5, 1914
Bank of Belgium	4	Jan. 30, 1914
Bank of Austria	4	Mar. 13, 1914
Bank of Italy	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	5½	Feb. 19, 1914
Bank of Russia	5	Apr. 1, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	4½	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of Norway	4½	Feb. 9, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5	Feb. 6, 1914
Bank of the Netherlands	3½	Mar. 25, 1914
Bank of Bengal	4	June 4, 1914
Bank of Bombay	4	June 4, 1914

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Demand. Low.	60 Days. Close.	Cable. Close.
June 1	$4.8850	$4.8825	$4.8545	$4.88	$4.8855
June 2	4.8860	4.8850	4.8850	4.8825	4.88
June 3	4.8858	4.8855	4.8855	4.8825	4.89
June 4	4.8865	4.8855	4.8865	4.88	4.8910
June 5	4.8880	4.8870	4.8880	4.88	4.8925
June 6	4.8875	4.8865	4.8865	4.88	4.8915
Week's Range—					
High	4.8880		$4.8825		$4.8925
Low	4.8825		4.88		4.8885
Same Week Last Year—					
High	4.9855		4.8820		4.8715
Low	4.8650		4.8280		4.8685
From Jan. 1—					
High	4.8880		4.8625		4.8825
Low	4.8855		4.82		4.8555
Same Period Last Year—					
High	4.88		4.8380		4.8870
Low	4.8570		4.8155		4.8680

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
June 1	Par	*25c	*30c	*30c
June 2	Par	*30c	*30c	*30c
June 3	Par	*20c	*20c	*20c
June 4	Par	*20c	*20c	*20c
June 5	Par	*15c	*5c	*30c
June 6	Par	*15c	Par	*30c

*Premium.

EXCHANGE IN LONDON—GOLD.

	Paris. F.	Paris. C.	Berlin. M.	Madrid. P.	Lisbon. Prem.	Prem.
June 1	25	18	20	49	..	..
June 2	25	18	20	49	5.15	17.00
June 3	25	18	20	48½	5.10	17.00
June 4	25	18	20	49½	4.90	17.00
June 5	25	18	20	50½	4.90	17.00
June 6	25	17½	20	50¾	4.90	17.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
June 2	77 9	75 4½	25 13-16
June 3	77 9	76 4½	25⅝
June 4	77 9	76 4½	25 15-16
June 5	77 9	76 4½	25⅝
June 6	77 9	76 4½	25 13-16

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp.3s.	Rus. 4s.
June 2	74 13-16	85f 85c	76	87½
June 3	74	85f 95c	76	87½
June 4	73 13-16	85f 75c	76	87½
June 5	73⅝	85f 50c	76	87½
June 6	73 9-16	85f 65c	76	87½

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Transactions in the leading securities on the New York Curb market for the week ended June 6, 1914:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
900	Br.-Am. Tob.	22⅝	22⅛	22	— ⅝
700	B.-Am. T., n.	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	..
60	I. Rub. Tr. c.	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
761	Kelly Sp'f'd.	60	55	60	+11
60	Kelly S. T. pf.	145	140	145	..
1,000	Marc. of A. n.	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	..
4,500	Max. M. com.	14⅜	13¾	14¼	— ⅛
1,530	M. M. 1st pf.	45	42	42½	— 2⅝
1,275	M. M. 2d pf.	19	17½	18	— 1½
1,400	Nat. C. & S.	54⅝	54	54⅜	— ⅛
1,740	N. C. & S. pf.	97½	97⅜	97⅜	+ ⅛
1,110	Pueb. S. & R.	2⅝	2½	2⅝	..
1,100	Riker & H.	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
800	Sterl. G., w. i.	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
100	Tobacco Prod.	84	84	84	..
300	U. Cig. S. Co. of Am.	88⅛	87¼	87½	+ ¼
20	Un. Cig. St. pf., w. i.	112½	112½	112½	..
3,800	Un. P. Sh. C.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
150	U. S. L. & H. n.	5	4¾	4¾	..
20	U. S. L. & H. pf.	28	28	28	..
1,000	W. Oil & G.	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅜
2,870	Willys Overl'd	81¼	75	78	+ 4

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

4,400	Anglo-Am. Oil	17¾	17¼	17¾	+ ¼
54	Atlantic Reg.	622	614	614	— 6
80	*Buckeye P. L.	146	144	141	— 1
5	Chesebr. Mfg.	668	668	668	..
97	Continental O.	237	228	228	— 9
40	Crescent P. L.	50½	50	50	..
20	Cumber. P. L.	57	56	57	..
17	Eureka P. L.	265	250	250	— 5
15	Galena S. Oil.	170	177	177	+ 3
173	Indiana P. L.	135	133	133	— 1
130	National Tube	39	38¼	38¼	+ ½
7	N. Y. Transit.	282	280	280	+ 2
60	North'n P. L.	119	118	118	+ ½
1,655	Ohio Oil	181	176½	180½	+ 1½
911	Pierce Oil	82	78	81	..
338	Prair. O. & G.	475	463	468	— 3
840	South Penn O.	301	293	295	— 6
4	Sthw. P. P. L.	148	148	148	..
1,895	Sta. O. of Cal.	341	324	322	— 6
263	Sta. O. of Ind.	306	490	494	+ 1
125	St. O. of Kan.	441	436	436	— 5
16	Sta. O. of Ky.	280	279	280	— 2
24	Sta. O. of Neb.	375	388	388	+ 2
295	St. O. of N. J.	414	407	411	+ 1
1,160	St. O. of N. Y.	222	213	217½	— 5½
14	Stan. O. of O.	410	410	410	—10
115	Union Tank.	88	84	87¼	+ ½
810	Vacuum Oil.	230	228	228	..
14	Washingt'n O.	50	49	50	— 1

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Interest Paid on Daily Balances

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TARIFF ON JEWELRY.

Tests to Discover What Is Meant by "Like Articles."

In spite of the effort of Congress in enacting the present tariff law to broaden and simplify the jewelry provision of the new act, the indications are that this section will again figure actively in controversies between importers and the Government. Suits have already been started to test the interpretations placed on the section by the Treasury Department and the customs officials, and more are expected.

It is claimed by importers that the authorities are classifying a wide variety of articles under Paragraph 356, the jewelry provision, which should properly be returned at lower rates under other paragraphs. This is denied by the Custom House officials, with the result that the differences will have to be thrashed out before the board and the Customs Court. The paragraph specifies "jewelry and like articles and materials." The officials justify their assessments on the ground that the goods classified by them as jewelry are the "like articles or materials" enumerated in the section.

During the past week testimony has been presented to the board in suits affecting the classification of electric battery lamps for automobile and other use, metal pencils, brass snaps used on cheap bead necklaces, besides a variety of other articles. All of these were returned for duty at the 60 per cent. rate under Paragraph 356. Most of these articles are claimed by the importers to be properly dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 167, which provides for metal articles. Among the importers are Friedmann & Co. and Salomon & Co. Henry J. Webster of Walden & Webster, counsel for some of the protestants, had this to say in behalf of his clients:

"I am claiming that the jewelry paragraph only covers jewelry and articles made wholly of metal with or without semi-precious stones, or imitation precious stones. If it was held to be chief value of metal, it would exclude an article set with diamonds since diamonds would be chief value. Another reason is that the extremely broad language of the paragraph should be reasonably limited to ornamental or luxurious articles of the same class named therein."

It was said yesterday that the domestic jewelry manufacturing interests are taking a keen interest in the effort of the importers to break down the 60 per cent. rate on many articles, and will co-operate with the Government by placing witnesses and evidence at the disposal of the Assistant Attorney General in support of the high duty. The American manufacturers hold that while the present tariff carries rates totally inadequate to meet competition from abroad, every effort will be made to assist the Government in maintaining the present rates as they stand. They claim that they do not want the jewelry schedule rewritten downward by means of judicial decisions.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 6, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El. pf..	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	12	15
Do 6% pf...	2,500,000	..	..	.....	42	45
Albany So 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	92
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	81½	83
Do pf. ($50)	1,661,500	1½	Q	May 1, 14	46	48
Am. L. & Tr.	13,919,301	2½b	Q	May 1, 14	336	341
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	May 1, 14	108	110
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	Q	June 1,14	61	62
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	82½	84
Do 6% nos.'21	2,200,000	3	S	F. & A.	96	99
Do op. war.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	8	12
Am. Pub. Ut.	2,400,000	¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	47	50
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	71	73
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5¾	6
Do 1st pf. 7% cum...	5,000,000	..	..	.....	73½	74¼
Do 6% pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	21½	22
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	3	5
Do pf.	2,180,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Ariz. Power..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	6	10
Do pf.	850,000	..	..	.....	35	45
Ashev. L.& P. 1sts.f. 5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,14	96½	98½
Au.-Aik. Ry. & El. Corp.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do pf.	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 14	60	70
A.-Aik. 5s,'35	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	83	88
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '40..	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	100
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
Bir. R., & P. C. 4½s..	8,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	80¼	91
Buf. Cr. 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101¾	..
Buf. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	101
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. Falls El. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42..	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	98
Capital Tr...	12,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	100	101½
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107¾	108¼
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97
C.M.L.& P.pf	1,250,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,14	50	55
Do 6s, '40..	1,800,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	80	90
Chas. Con R., G.,& E.($50)	2,407,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Do 5s, '99...	1,755,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	93
C.L.H.& P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102¼
Colo. Power..	11,000,000	..	..	.....	15	17
Do 7% pf....	425,000	..	..	.....	85	90
Do 1st 5s,'53	4,130,000	..	..	.....	84	86
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,554,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Do com. ...	2,000,000	..	..	.....	70	..
Do pf.	831,600	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	82	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	15,500,000	1	Q	May 1, 14	59	61
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	80½	82
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.)..	4½s. 9,245,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89¼	90
C. T. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jan 15,14	73½	74½
Do 1st 5s,'33	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103	103⅝
C. P. (Mich.) 5s, '36	11,782,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	6,857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88½	90
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	3,542,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
E'n P. & Lt. 1st 5s, '18..	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
El. B'd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	.....	67	70
El. B. & S. pf	4,800,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	98½	100
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Emp. District Elec. pf....	1,003,900	..	..	.....	74	78
Do 5s	3,000,000	..	..	.....	75	78
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	22	24
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	June 1,14	70	73
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf....	1,410,000	1¾	..	Jul 15,13	65	75
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,348,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
G. & El. Sec.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	100	115
Do pf.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	78	82
Gen. G. & El. Co. 1st l. cv. 5s, '32	1,693,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	90
Guan. P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 30,14	60	70
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103¼
Helena Lt. & R. 1st 5s,'25	1,001,000	2½	S	M. & S.	82¼	85
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102¼	..
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101	..
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33..	475,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts....	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	61	62¼
J.C.,H.& P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	77¾
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	20	21¼
Do pf.	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar, 1, 11	36½	38
Do6% nts.,'12, ext. at 7%..	5,478,000	3½	S	M. & S.	89	92
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90¼	92
K. C. B. L.6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	101½	102½
K.C. E. 4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	69	74
K.C.Met.S.R. cn.1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26..	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	90
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	98	100
Do 5s of '22	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.....	2,250,000	..	..	.....	25	30
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	..
L.A.G.& E.5s	4,883,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	97½
Minneapo. G. E. 6% notes	2,000,000	3	S	J. & D.	99	99½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	My 15, 14	88	92
Do 1st 5s,'29	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Mar 16,14	88	92
Nashville R. & Lt. pf....	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 14	80	85
Do con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	103
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
N. Y. LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	82¼	83
N. I. Mont. Pow. 1st 6s	4,798,000	3	S	F. & A.	50	55
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48..	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	79¼	79¾
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	15	18
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jan 15,14	60	64
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Do pf.	8,386,700	1¾	Q	Apr 15,14	77	79
N. T. Tr. 5s.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	J. & J.	100¼	101¼
Okla. Ry. 5s.	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
Ont. P. stock	9,888,000	1¼	Q	June 1,14	78	80
O. & C. B.St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	7,492,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
O.& C.B.R.& P. B. 1st 5s,'28	1,823,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	97
Ore. El. Ry.5s	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96½	99
Ozark P. W.	1,500,000	..	..	.....	30	35
Por. G. El.5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99½	101¼
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mg.5s,'30	8,528,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101¼
Pub. S. C.cfs	27,047,770	1½	Q	Mar 30,14	104½	105¼
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 14	$40	$45
Do pf. ($50)	500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	$45	$50
Rep. R. & L.	6,360,000	..	..	.....	20	22
Do pf.	5,200,000	..	..	.....	73	76
Roch.R.& L.5s tax ex.N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98¼	100
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s, '45..	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	74	76
Rock.L.& P.5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	99
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'48	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	94
St.Jo.(Mo.)R., L.,H.& P.5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Sgn.Val.Tr.5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	97
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s, '34..	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '30	3,629,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95½	98
Scioto Val.T. 1st 5s, '23..	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	97
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	.....	60	..
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	62½	70
Do con.5s,'32	1,100,000	1¼	Q	Apr 15,14	99	101
Scran. El. 5s.	4,363,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	102
Seattle Elec. con 5s,'29.	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94	98
Sea. Lts. 5s.	4,525,500	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Sierra & S. F. Pow. 1st 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	88½	92
So. Cal. Ed..	10,400,000	1½	Q	My 15, 14	79	81
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,14	98	98
Do gen.5s,'39	12,300,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
S. W. U. Cor.	15,000,000	..	..	June 1,14	28	34
So. Power 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	101
Spok. & Inland E. 5s, '48..	3,956,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	80	83
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	.....	35	36¼
Do pf. ($50)	11,724,900	2	Q	Mar 15,14	$61	$66

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 6, 1914. Bid.	Asked.
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	855,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	101
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	13	14
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	Q	June 1,14	67½	69
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49..	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	81½	82
Un. R.L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s..	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92¼	93½
U. L. & Rys.	6,929,000	..	..	.....	70	74
Do 1st pf...	7,707,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	74	76
Do 2d pf....	2,120,200	¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	68	71
United Util..	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 14	97¼	101
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	16¾	17¼
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	June 1,14	87¼	88
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	June 1,14	83½	83¾
Do cn. 4s,'51	10,642,350	2	S	M. & S.	82¾	83
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	19¼	20½
Do 6% cm.pf	6,000,000	..	..	.....	68	70
Wh'l. Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98

a—Paid initial dividend of 1¼% June 2, 1913. *Ex dividend. b—Also 2½% on common stock.

BANKS.

America	$1,500,000	14	S	Jan 2, 14	555	565
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 14	208	212
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	120	135
Bowery	250,000	6b	Q	May 1, 14	400	..
Bronx Boro..	150,000	10	S	Jan 1, 14	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	125	135
Century	500,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	185	..
Chase Nat'l..	5,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	570	590
Ch.-N.Y.N.($25)	2,250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	173	178
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 14	130	150
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	May 1, 14	415	430
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	174	180
City (Nat'l)..	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 14	335	342
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	145	155
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 14	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	Jan 1, 14	300	325
Com. Nat....	25,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	168	172
Corn Exch..	3,000,000	4	Q	May 1, 14	315	320
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3		Jan 1, 12	60	75
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 14	150	160
Fifth Av....	100,000	25	Q	Apr 1, 14	4300	..
Fifth Nat....	250,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	250	300
First Nat....	10,000,000	7a	Q	Apr 1, 14	875	895
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 14	190	210
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb 2, 14	135	145
German Ex..	200,000	10	S	Jan 2, 14	390	410
Germania....	200,000	12½	S	May 1, 14	470	500
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	190	..
Greenwich ..	500,000	2½	Q	Apr 1, 14	275	290
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	650	670
Har'm'n Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	270	285
Imp.& T. Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	Jan 2, 14	500	520
Irving Nat..	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	175	182
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	600	615
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 14	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	8e	S	Jan 2, 14	314	320
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	245	255
Mec. & Met..	6,000,000	3	Q	My 12, 14	245	255
Mer. Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan 2, 14	167	175
Mer. Ex. Nat ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	170	..
Metropolis ..	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	300	340
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	180	185
Mutual	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	310	325
New Nether-land	200,000	4	S	Apr 1, 14	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.).	2,000,000	8	S	Jan 2, 14	370	380
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	Jan 1, 14	725	850
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15,14	160	168
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	May 1, 14	225	253
Park Nat....	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr 1, 14	373	378
People's ($25)	200,000	8	S	Jan 2, 14	225	240
Seab'd Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	415	430
Second Nat..	1,000,000	3	Q	Apr 1, 14	395	425
Security, new	1,000,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	95	103
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	.....	125	135
State	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 2, 14	160	175
23d Ward....	200,000	3	S	Feb 1, 14	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Dec 31, 13	145	150
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	Mar 31, 14	275	..
West Side...	200,000	6	S	Jan 2, 14	480	515
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Dec 31, 13	510	560

a—Quarterly div. of 3% paid on First Security Co. April 1. b—Incl. 3% extra. e—Incl. 1% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Buff. Gas....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	1	5
Buff. Gas pf.	1,713,000	..	..	.....	10	..
Do 5s, '47..	5,805,000	2½	S	A. & O.	40	45
Burlingt'n 1st 5s, '35				.....	92	95
C. Un. 5s, '27	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Cities Serv..	15,718,380	½	M	June 1,14	85	87
Do pf.	27,368,426	½	M	June 1,14	72	74
C. G. of N.J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Do deb. mg. 5s, '30..	1,450,000	2½	S	J. & J.	86	90
Day. Gas 5s..	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	99
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s	5,936,600	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
H. Gas 5s, '20	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	June 1,14	130	133
Kan. Nat. Gas	12,000,000	..	..	.....	7	8½
Do 1st 6s, '16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	94	100
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	58	65
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	98½
Mich. Lt. pf.	2,144,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	95	100
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
N.Y. & N.J. Co. Co. 1st 5s..	840,000	2½	S	Mar 2, 14	96	98
Okla. G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95½	97
Pac. G. & E.	32,100,300	1½	Q	Jul 15,13	42½	45
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	My 15, 14	81½	82½
Port.G.& C.5s	5,421,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23..	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102½	103½
Do deb. 5s..	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102¼
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	101½	103
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53..	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	99¼
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1940..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,159,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99¼	101½
Un. Gas (Spokane) 1st col tr. 5s, '35...	540,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	97½
Wash'ton G..	2,600,000	V	V	V	75¼	76¼
Do 5s, '60..	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	106	107
W. N. Y. W.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	4¾
Wilkes. G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	May 1, 14	355	365
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	410	420
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 14	149	154
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Apr 1, 14	465	480
Col.-Knick...	2,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31, 14	425	435
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Apr 1, 14	1005	1025
Citizens	1,000,000	1½	Q	June 1,14	135	145
Commercial..	1,500,000	..	..	.....	79	85
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 14	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31, 14	405	420
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 14	1090	1115
Fidelity	1,000,000	8e	S	Jan 2, 14	210	220
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Dec 31, 13	242	250
Fulton	500,000	7f	S	Jan 2, 14	275	295
Guaranty	10,000,000	8b	Q	Mar 31, 14	550	555
Hamilton	500,000	8	Q	May 1, 14	270	285
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15,07	100	112
Hudson Tr..	500,000	3	S	Jan 2, 14	130	185
Kings Co....	500,000	4	Q	May 1, 14	670	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 14	152	157
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	116	128
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Mar 31, 14	360	375
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 14	132	140
Nassau	500,000	4	S	May 1, 14	225	235
New York....	3,000,000	8	Q	Mar 31, 14	590	605
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Dec 10,13	975	1000
People's Tr..	1,000,000	1	M	June 1,14	273	285
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Mar 31, 14	403	407
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Ap

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS, WEEK ENDED JUNE 6

Range for Year 1913. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1914. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Last Dividend Paid.	Pe.	Period	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	COMPANY.	Week Ended June 6 First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Clos'g a Ye'r Ago.	Week's Net Change.	Sales, W'k Ended June 6.
150	110	106	Mar. 11	97	Feb. 20	June 1, 1914	1½	Q	$12,000,000	ADAMS EXPRESS Co.	98	98	98	98	185¾	— ¾	200
24⅝	18	28⅝	May 18	20¾	Jan. 6	.....	..	..	7,500,000	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	27⅝	28	27⅜	27⅝	..	..	3,500
9	7⅝	14¼	Feb. 20	8¾	Jan. 6	.....	..	..	24,967,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	40	49	Jan. 26	41	May 14	.....	..	..	15,701,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. pf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80¼	61	78½	Feb. 4	68¼	Apr. 25	May 25, 1914	1½	Q	153,887,600	Amalgamated Copper Co.	44⅛	44⅛	43	43	..	— 1	500
67	41¼	59½	Mar. 19	47⅜	Jan. 2	Apr. 15, 1914	1	Q	15,330,900	American Agri. Chemical Co.	72¾	73½	70⅞	72½	68¾	— ⅛	40,000
99	90	97¼	Jan. 22	91	Jan. 3	Apr. 15, 1914	1½	Q	27,112,700	American Agri. Chemical Co. pf.	54¾	55	54½	54⅝	..	— ⅜	700
50¼	19¾	28¼	Jan. 22	19⅜	Apr. 25	Nov. 15, 1912	1½	..	15,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co.	98½	99¼	96¾	96¾	93¾	— 1½	130
86	65	74	June 6	66	May 4	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	5,000,000	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	25	27⅜	25	27⅜	23½	+ 2½	10,600
90¼	89¼	97½	Feb. 11	80	Apr. 25	Mar. 31, 1914	1¾	Q	4,600,000	American Brake Shoe & F. Co.	72¾	74	72¾	74	4	..	438
136⅝	127⅝	146½	Feb. 20	120½	Jan. 12	Mar. 31, 1914	2	Q	5,000,000	American Brake Shoe & F. Co. pf	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	..	..	100
46⅞	21	35⅜	Jan. 27	22⅞	Apr. 20	.....	..	..	41,225,300	American Can Co.	138	138	138	138	90	+ 1½	100
122¼	80¼	96	Jan. 24	87¼	Apr. 24	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	41,233,300	American Can Co. pf.	27⅝	28⅜	26⅝	28¼	24½	+ ⅝	17,220
117	36½	53½	Feb. 4	44¼	Jan. 2	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	30,000,000	American Car & Foundry Co.	90⅝	92⅝	90¼	92⅜	86	+ 2	1,700
117	108	118	Mar. 9	114	Jan. 20	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	30,000,000	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	51	51¼	50	51¼	41	+ ¾	1,900
78½	60¼	68	Jan. 26	60	Jan. 5	Jan. 1, 1914	3	SA	20,533,500	American Cities pf.	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	112	+ 1½	100
87	80	86¼	Mar. 24	83	Apr. 28	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	10,726,700	American Coal Products.	65¼	67	65¼	67	69¾	+ 1½	700
106¼	105	106	Jan. 16	102¼	Apr. 22	Apr. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	2,500,000	American Coal Products pf.	85¾	86¼	85½	85½	..	+ ½	520
47⅞	39½	46¼	Feb. 9	37½	Jan. 8	.....	..	..	20,207,100	American Cotton Oil Co.	..	..	..	105	..	..	..
98	92½	97⅝	Mar. 30	93⅝	June 5	June 1, 1914	2½	SA	10,198,600	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	42	43	42	43	87	+ 1½	725
106	96	110⅞	Jan. 24	100	Jan. 9	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	18,000,000	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	93¾	95¾	93¾	93¾	..	— ½	105
5¼	3¼	5¼	Feb. 6	4	Apr. 16	.....	..	..	11,274,100	American Express Co.	108	108	108	108	160	..	110
15⅞	15⅛	25¾	Feb. 6	18⅞	Apr. 28	Aug. 15, 1905	1	..	12,545,900	American Hide & Leather Co.	..	..	..	37	4	..	..
17¾	17	32¾	Feb. 20	24	Jan. 2	July 20, 1907	1¾	..	16,750,000	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	18	+ 1¼	800
12⅞	6⅞	11⅞	Jan. 23	9⅜	Apr. 24	.....	..	..	16,045,100	American Ice Securities Co.	31¾	31¾	30¾	31	20	— 1	3,825
33¾	20	31¾	Jan. 16	28½	May 25	Sept. 1, 1908	1¾	..	16,750,000	American Linseed Co.	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	8	..	400
44⅞	27	37¼	Jan. 31	28	Apr. 24	Aug. 26, 1908	1¾	..	16,750,000	American Linseed Co. pf.	27	27	27	27	23	+ ½	100
106¾	94	102¼	Mar. 25	96	Jan. 6	Apr. 21, 1914	1¾	Q	25,000,000	American Locomotive	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	30	..	100
18	5¼	9¼	Jan. 26	6	May 29	.....	..	..	25,000,000	American Locomotive pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	102	..	100
31½	41½	50¼	Jan. 24	42	Jan. 3	May 2, 1914	2	SA	5,742,100	American Malt Corporation.	..	..	..	6	7⅝	..	..
74⅝	58½	71¼	Feb. 4	57	Apr. 25	Mar. 16, 1914	1	..	8,839,900	American Malt Corporation pf.	..	..	..	45	46	..	..
107	97	105	Jan. 27	97¼	Apr. 25	June 1, 1914	1¾	Q	50,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	63¼	63¼	62	62¾	61⅝	— ⅜	3,200
88	79½	85	Jan. 19	79¾	Apr. 25	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	50,000,000	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	98¼	+ ½	225
153	150	172	Jan. 31	157	Apr. 25	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	30,000,000	American Smelting Sec. pf., B.	..	..	..	..	82¼	..	..
105	100	105⅝	May 27	99⅞	Jan. 9	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	11,001,700	American Snuff Co.	165	169	165	169	165¼	+ 4	300
30½	25	37¼	Feb. 16	28	Jan. 6	Mar. 31, 1914	½	..	3,943,400	American Snuff Co. pf., new.	..	..	..	..	105¾	..	..
118	109¾	108¾	Jan. 24	97	Mar. 12	Apr. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	16,215,000	American Steel Foundries.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	30	— ¾	250
116⅝	110¼	113⅝	Jan.	107⅛	Mar. 31	Apr. 2, 1914	1¾	Q	45,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co.	108¾	108¾	107	108	108¾	+ ⅛	1,400
66¼	59	59	Feb. 10	59	Feb. 10	June 1, 1914	1½	Q	45,000,000	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	112	113¼	112	113¼	110¼	+ 1½	210
140	110	124¼	Jan. 30	117¼	Jan. 6	.....	..	..	14,000,000	American Tel. & Cable Co.	..	..	..	..	59	..	..
234¾	200	256	Mar. 23	215	Apr. 25	June 1, 1914	5	Q	344,678,800	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	122¾	123¾	122¼	123⅜	127⅞	+ ⅜	3,210
108	96	108	May 27	101⅜	Jan. 7	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	40,242,400	American Tobacco Co.	229	229	226½	227	206	— 2	525
25¾	22	20⅜	Jan. 23	13½	Mar. 4	.....	..	..	51,852,100	American Tobacco Co. pf., new.	108	108	108	108	100	..	167
82	74	83	Jan. 28	72¼	Mar. 4	.....	..	..	20,000,000	American Woolen Co.	..	..	..	15	16⅞	..	..
82¼	11⅞	17⅜	Jan. 23	10	Apr. 22	Apr. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	40,000,000	American Woolen Co. pf.	76	76	75¾	75¾	76	— ⅛	200
41¼	30⅞	38¾	Feb. 3	30¼	May 8	Apr. 15, 1914	75c	Q	12,500,000	American Writing Paper pf.	..	..	..	12	24	..	..
130	22	20⅝	Jan. 8	14¼	Apr. 23	Oct. 1, 1913	1	..	115,032,300	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	32	32½	31¼	31⅝	34⅜	..	5,500
42¾	42¾	43	Jan. 29	43	Jan. 29	Apr. 15, 1914	1½	..	9,990,000	Assets Realization Co.	15½	15½	15½	15¼	102	— ⅝	300
106⅝	90¼	100⅜	Jan. 23	91¾	Apr. 25	June 1, 1914	1½	Q	40,000,000	Associated Oil Co.	..	..	..	43	..	..	..
102½	96	101⅝	Feb. 9	97½	Jan. 13	Feb. 2, 1914	2½	SA	195,747,000	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	97¼	98¾	96⅜	98¾	95¾	+ 1⅝	8,000
133⅝	112	126	Jan. 23	116	Jan. 8	Jan. 10, 1914	3½	SA	114,199,500	Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf.	100⅝	101	100⅝	100⅝	97	+ ¾	1,225
									67,558,000	Atlantic Coast Line.	122½	124	121⅝	124	117¼	+ 2	975
53¼	36⅛	52⅛	Mar. 5	38¼	Jan. 7	Jan. 1, 1914	1	SA	20,000,000	BALDWIN LOCOMO. WORKS.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	43	+ ¼	100
106½	100¼	106	May 23	102½	Jan. 9	Jan. 1, 1914	3½	SA	20,000,000	Baldwin Locomotive Works pf.	..	..	..	..	106	..	..
106⅝	90¾	98⅝	Jan. 26	87¼	Apr. 24	Mar. 2, 1914	3	SA	152,314,800	Baltimore & Ohio.	91¼	92¼	89⅛	91⅜	92½	+ ½	9,000
88	77¼	83¼	Jan. 29	77¼	Jan. 6	Mar. 2, 1914	2	SA	60,000,000	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1⅝	1	1¼	Feb. 10	1	Apr. 24	Dec. 31, 1907	12½c	..	8,981,980	Batopilas Mining	..	..	..	81½	..	..	..
41½	25	44⅝	Mar. 11	29½	Jan. 2	.....	..	..	14,862,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	41¾	43¼	41	42⅜	29½	+ 1¼	4,000
72⅜	62¼	86	Mar. 11	68	Jan. 10	Apr. 1, 1914	1¼	Q	14,902,000	Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	85¼	85¼	85	85¼	68	+ ½	1,898
127¼	120	130	Jan. 24	121	Jan. 5	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	66,014,000	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100⅛	93¾	92⅜	93¼	88⅞	+ ⅜	13,510
..	..	46¼	May 23	39	May 29	Apr. 2, 1914	1½	Q	17,999,000	Brooklyn Union Gas.	127⅝	128	127⅝	128	126⅜	+ ¾	200
145	131½	143	Feb.	91	May 20	May 1, 1914	1	Q	6,000,000	Brown Shoe Co.	..	..	..	80½	..	..	..
138	123	136⅞	Feb.	114	Jan. 2	May 1, 1914	1¾	Q	3,900,000	Brown Shoe Co. pf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
188	171¼	180	Jan. 24	170	Jan. 5	.....	..	..	7,000,000	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec. Co.	7	7	7	7	6¼	..	100
125	119½	130	Jan. 22	125	Mar. 30	Feb. 20, 1914	3½	SA	10,500,000	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150½	130½	132	May	2	132	May 2	2	..	14,647,200	Butterick Co.	..	..	..	27	27¾	..	..
47⅞	30¾	44	Feb.	4	37	Apr. 25	..	..	..								
54	34⅞	40	Jan.	2	25	Apr. 13	..	..	4,336,500	Chino Copper	41⅝	41⅝	40¾	41	35½	+ ⅝	3,230
94⅜	60	70	Feb.	9	51	June 4	1	Q	47,056,300	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	..	..	..	41	46	..	..
..	..	70	Feb.	13	68½	Feb. 25	..	..	10,000,000	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	51	51	51	51	..	— 4	100
..	..	104⅛	Feb.	14	101¾	Apr. 22	..	..	18,000,000	Cluett, Peabody & Co.	68	68	68	68	..	..	100
41½	24½	34¼	Feb.	5	24	Apr. 27	Apr. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	8,000,000	Cluett, Peabody & Co. pf.	102½	102¼	102¼	102¼	..	+ 1¼	10
155	150	144	Apr.	18	140	Apr. 18	Jan. 1, 1914	4	SA	34,235,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	27½	27¾	27	27⅛	27	— ⅛	1,000
33	32¾	28½	Jan.	27	20	Mar. 19	Dec. 31, 1912	1	..	2,500,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	60	62	Jan.	28	38½	May 16	Oct. 1, 1913	2	..	31,000,000	Colorado & Southern.	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼	24½	— ¼	100
65¼	55	35	Mar.	26	33	May 19	Oct. 1, 1913	2	..	8,500,000	Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	41½	41½	41½	41½	68	+ 1¼	150
142⅜	125¾	130½	Jan.	24	127¼	May 21	Mar. 16, 1914	1½	Q	8,500,000	Colorado & Southern 2d pf.	34	34	34	34	..	..	200
17¼	7⅜	13⅝	Jan.	31	7⅜	Mar. 25	.....	..	..	98,816,800	Consolidated Gas Co.	128	130	128	130	130	+ 1	2,215
77¼	61¼	72	Jan.	29	60	Mar. 25	Apr. 15, 1914	1¼	Q	49,777,300	Corn Products Refining Co.	9	9¼	8⅝	9	8⅝	+ 2	2,250
77	74	80	Jan.	20	80	Jan. 20	Dec. 15, 1913	3	SA	29,826,900	Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	65	65	65	65	62¾	..	50
									2,997,800	Crex Carpet Co.	..	..	..	80	..	..	..
100¾	91¼	99⅜	Feb.	3	91¼	Jan. 2	June 1, 1914	1¾	Q	37,828,500	DEERE & CO. pf.	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94¼	97	+ ⅛	300
167	147¾	159½	Feb.	4	145½	Apr. 22	Mar. 20, 1914	2½	Q	42,503,000	Delaware & Hudson.	148⅞	149⅝	148	148	149⅝	+ 1⅜	900
443	380	406¾	June	6	388	Jan. 6	Apr. 20, 1914	2½	Q	42,277,000	Delaware, Lack. & Western.	398	406¾	398	406¾	395	+ 8¾	1,300
23¼	13⅝	19¼	Jan.	31	16¼	Feb. 25	.....	..	..	50,000,000	Denver & Rio Grande.	12	12	12	12	15½	+ ½	100
21	22	31½	Feb.	3	19	Apr. 28	Jan. 15, 1911	2½	..	49,778,400	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	20¾	20¾	20	20	28	..	225
..	..	30	Apr.	30	30	Apr. 30	.....	..	..	4,283,100	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge.	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
*100	*100	*113½	June	1	*112¾	May 19	Apr. 15, 1914	1¾	Q	13,476,100	Detroit Edison.	113½	113¼	113¼	113¼	3	..	..
80¾	67½	73	Jan.	30	72	Jan. 17	June 1, 1914	1½	Q	12,500,000	Detroit United Ry.	..	..	..	..	118½	..	30
21¾	9¾	20½	Mar.	4	13¾	Apr. 20	Oct. 31, 1912	½	..	30,815,700	Distillers' Sec. Corporation.	15	15	14¾	14¾	67½	— ¾	..
8½	4	6	Feb.	26	4	Apr. 27	.....	..	..	12,000,000	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	..	..	..	..	10¾	..	400
16¼	10	11	Jan.	26	9	Apr. 20	.....	..	..	10,000,000	Duluth, South Shore & At. pf.	..	..	..	4	9	..	..
32½	20¼	32½	Jan.	23	25¾	Apr. 25	.....	..	..							10¼	..	..
40½	32½	49¾	Jan.	27	40¾	Apr. 25	Feb. 20, 1907	2	..	112,378,900	ERIE	28¾	29½	28	29⅝	24⅝	+ ⅝	10,300
41	28¼	40¼	Jan.	28	35	Jan. 2	Apr. 9, 1907	2	..	47,892,400	Erie 1st pf.	43¼	44½	42¾	43½	37	+ ½	1,245
									16,000,000	Erie 2d pf.					37¼		
18	13	15	Jan.	24	7½	May 2	Jan. 15, 1909	1½	..	6,000,000	FEDERAL MINING & SMELT.	..	..	..	..	30	..	..
44	35	43	Jan.	27	31¼	Apr. 20	Mar. 16, 1914	1½	Q	12,000,000	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	31½	31½	31½	31½	7½	..	..
																34¼	— 8½	110
183¼	175	180	Jan.	23	160	Apr. 27	June 1, 1914	1½	Q	10,857,000	GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.	..	..	..	..	160	..	..
109¾	105	109	Apr.	21	107½	Feb.	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	13,749,400	General Chemical Co. pf.	109	109	109	109	184	..	..
167	129¾	150⅜	Feb.	20	140	Jan.	Apr. 15, 1914	2½	Q	101,384,400	General Electric Co.	147½	148	147	148	106¼	+ ¼	40
40	25	99	May	27	37⅝	Jan.	.....	..	..	16,024,500	General Motors.	95	96¼	92¼	96	134⅛	+ 1¼	1,300
81⅜	70	95	Feb.	19	77¾	Jan.	May 1, 1914	3½	SA	14,341,900	General Motors pf.	94	94⅞	93	94¼	26	+ 3¼	2,350
68	15¼	28⅝	Apr.	17	19¾	Jan.	Feb. 15, 1913	1	..	60,000,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	25½	25⅝	24¾	25	27½	— ⅜	2,920
105¼	73⅜	91	Feb.	3	79¼	Jan.	May 1, 1914	1¾	Q	30,000,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf.	89	89	89	89	90¼	..	100
132⅜	115¼	134⅜	Feb.	4	119	Apr.	.....	..	..	230,916,300	Great Northern pf.	129⅜	124⅝	*123⅝	124½	123	— ⅛	3,490
128	116¼	131¼	Feb.	10	129	Jan.	Nov. 25, 1913	50c	..		Gt. Nor. pf. sub. rcts., full paid.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,800
47¼	25¾	39¼	Jan.	19	29¼	Apr.	Apr. 1, 1914	87½c	Q	20,891,800	Great Northern ctfs. for ore prop.	32	32	30¼	30⅝	38⅜	— 2¼	1,100
89¾	40¾	57¼	Apr.	2	44⅝	Jan.	.....	..	..		Guggenheim Exploration.	53¼	53½	52⅞	53¼	44⅝	..	..
87	80	*84	Mar.	7	*80	Apr.	May 16, 1914	2½	SA	15,000,000	HAVANA EL. RY., L. & P.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	90	*96	Mar.	6	*92	Feb.	May 16, 1914	2½	SA	15,000,000	Havana El. Ry., L. & P. pf.	..	..	..	..	*80	..	..
150	150	165	Feb.	4	159	Apr.	Apr. 1, 1914	2½	Q	4,000,000	Helme (G. W.) Co.	..	..	..	..	*96	..	..
112	109	115	Mar.	26	110	Jan.	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	8,000,000	Helme (G. W.) Co. pf.	..	..	..	..	159	..	..
128	122	127	Jan.	31	125	Jan.	Mar. 31, 1914	2	Q	11,000,000	Hocking Valley	..	..	..	..	113½	..	..
120	100⅜	120¼	Mar.	14	113¼	Apr.	May 25, 1914	65c	M	25,116,000	Homestake Mining	126	126	125	125	125	— 2	400
												116	116	116	116	100¾	..	8
128⅞	102¾	115	Jan.	26	107	Jan.	Mar. 2, 1914	2½	SA	100,296,000	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	111¾	112¼	111¾	112¼	112⅜	+ 1	650
19½	13⅞	18½	Mar.	24	15¼	Jan.	.....	..	..	14,459,160	Inspiration Consolidated Copper.	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	15¼	+ ⅛	1,010
26⅜	16⅝	24¾	Jan.	24	13¼	Apr.	.....	..	..	60,415,000	Interboro-Met. vot. tr. ctfs.	14⅜	15⅜	14½	15¼	13½	+ ¾	5,900
65⅝	42	94⅛	June	6	58	Apr.	.....	..	..	16,955,900	Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	62⅜	64⅛	61⅞	64	48	+ 2	12,460
58	58	58½	Mar.	30	58½	Mar.	.....	..	..	28,784,100	Inter.-Met. vot. tr. c., ext.	..	..	..	..	58½	..	..
39	5	10	Jan.	24	4	Jan.	.....	..	..	7,520,000	International Agricultural Co.	7½	7½	7½	7½	5	+ 1¼	100
90	26	36	Jan.	26	20	June	Jan. 15, 1913	3½	..	12,935,900	International Agricultural Co. pf.	20	20	20	20	35	— 5	400
111½	96	113¾	Jan.	22	100¾	Apr.	Apr. 15, 1914	1½	Q	39,997,700	International Harvester, N. J.	108¼	108¼	106⅜	108	106¼	+ 1¾	1,000
118¼	111	118⅛	Mar.	4	113½	Jan.	June 1, 1914	1½	Q	39,996,900	International Harvester, N. J. pf.	118	118	118	118	100	+ 2	100
110¼	95½	112	Jan.	22	100	Apr.	Apr. 15, 1914	1½	Q	39,996,900	International Harvester Corp.	..	..	..	..	118	..	..
114¾	111	117½	Feb.	13	114¼	May	June 1, 1914	1½	Q	28,991,000	International Harvester Corp. pf.	..	..	..	..	106	..	..
12⅜	6½	10⅝	Feb.	2	7⅝	Apr.	.....	..	..	17,442,900	International Paper Co.	8¾	9¼	8¼	9¼	101	..	100
45¼	32¼	41	Jan.	31	33½	Apr.	Apr. 15, 1914	½	Q	22,538,700	International Paper Co. pf.	35	35	34½	34⅝	8⅝	— ⅛	600
15⅞	4½	9¾	Jan.	20	6¾	Jan.	Apr. 1, 1905	½	Q	17,762,500	International Steam Pump Co.	..	..	..	..	34⅝	..	..
29	15½	29	Jan.	19	16	May	Feb. 1, 1913	1½	..	21,382,000	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	..	..	..	..	65¾	..	..
2	1½	7¼	Jan.	27	2	Jan.	.....	..	..	3,527,300	Iowa Central.	..	..	..	..	19	..	..
28	13	13¼	Apr.	17	13¼	Apr.	May 1, 1909	1½	..	2,422,700	Iowa Central pf.	..	..	..	..	27½	..	..
78	53½	74½	Apr.	14	65¼	Jan.	Apr. 1, 1914	1	Q	13,510,000	KANSAS CITY, FT. S. & M. pf.	..	..	..	..	18	..	..
28⅝	21⅞	27	Jan.	31	23	Apr.	.....	..	..	50,000,000	Kansas City Southern.	27¼	27¼	26½	26¾	73	..	..
66	56	62	Jan.	23	57	Apr.	Apr. 15, 1914	1	..	21,000,000	Kansas City Southern pf.	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¼	28¾	— ¾	600
94	77	92	June	6	80	Jan.	Apr. 1, 1914	1½	Q	6,000,000	Kayser (Julius) & Co.	92	92	92	92	57½	+ 1	100
110	106½	108¾	May	18	106	Apr.	May 1, 1914	1¾	Q	2,750,000	Kayser (Julius) & Co. pf.	..	..	..	..	92	..	100
83	58	105	Feb.	25	81	Jan.	Jan. 2, 1914	2	..	4,081,600	Kayser (S. J.) Co.	111	111	111	111	60	+ 3¼	200
102	97	105	Mar.	3	99	Jan.	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	1,778,800	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf.	98	98¼	98	98¼	102½	..	50
49¼	29⅞	40	Jan.	26	32	Apr.	Jan. 31, 1913	1	..	55,000,000	LACKAWANNA STEEL CO.	32	32	32	32	29¾	..	..
104½	90¾	101	Feb.	4	93	May	Mar. 16, 1914	1¾	Q	10,700,000	Laclede Gas Co.	..	..	..	..	91	..	100
11	7	9	Jan.	23	6¼	Feb.	.....	..	..	11,840,000	Lake Erie & Western.	..	..	..	..	6¾	..	..
26	16	21½	Jan.	28	17	Apr.	.....	..	..	11,840,000	Lake Erie & Western pf.	..	..	..	..	17	..	..
168⅝	141¾	156¼	Jan.	23	132¾	Apr.	Apr. 11, 1914	2½	Q	60,801,700	Lehigh Valley.	139	139	134	136½	150	— 2¾	50,800
203	195	233	Mar.	7	214	May	June 1, 1914	3	Q	21,496,000	Liggett & Myers.	216	217	216	217	195	— 5	100
116¼	106¾	118¼	May	29	111⅜	Jan.	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	15,195,500	Liggett & Myers pf.	118¼	118⅝	117	117	110	— 1¼	100
43¼	30	38	Jan.	26	20⅝	Apr.	Nov., 1896	1	..	12,000,000	Long Island.	..	..	..	..	36	..	..
105	89	105	Mar.	16	101	Apr.	.....	..	..	8,000,000	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.	..	..	..	..	32¼	..	..
95	84	95	Jan.	24	80	Jan.	Apr. 1, 1914	1¾	Q	5,000,000	Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. 1st pf.	..	..	..	..	101½	..	..
200	192	190	Apr.	7	166	Jan.	May 1, 1914	1¾	Q	5,000,000	Loose-Wiles Biscuit

LAW AND COMMON SENSE.

A Clerical Error No Ground for Increasing the Duties.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has taken the unusual action of sustaining an importer's protest in the matter of a clerical error. Up to several years ago the board was accustomed to grant liberal relief to merchants in cases of this kind, but a decision by the Customs Court of Appeals curtailed the board's practice materially. The court held that a clerical error in the making out of invoice or entry papers must be "manifest" to the Collector at the time such papers are before him in order to recover excessive duties the result of such mistakes.

The case just passed upon by the board was in the name of Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad & Steamship Company. The protestant claimed that through clerical error a certain item of inland freight was included in the entered value of the merchandise. The Appraiser approved the entered value with the following notation in his report to the Collector: "I have to state that an examination of the invoice shows that the item in question is for inland freight, a non-dutiable charge, which was inadvertently included in the dutiable value through clerical error. The contention of the importers is, therefore ,conceded by this office." The Collector, however, took duty on the item.

Judge Hay, in his decision for the board sustaining the importer's claim, says that it is quite apparent from the Appraiser's statement that the clerical error complained of could have been discovered by the Collector.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate s. e. to s. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate e. winds.

Ga.—Fair in n., thunder showers in s. Mon. Tues., fair; gentle to moderate e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Mon., except showers in n. Tues., showers, except fair in n.; gentle to moderate e. winds, except s. over n.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate s. winds on the coast.

La. and E. Tex.—Fair Hon. and Tues.; moderate s. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Mon., except showers in extreme n. Tues. fair.

Utah—Showers Mon. Tues. fair, warmer.

Okla. and Ark.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; little change in temperature.

Tenn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ky. and Ia.—Fair and continued warm Mon. and Tues.

Ohio and Ind.—Fair, continued warm Mon. and Tues.; moderate s. winds.

Ill.—Fair, continued warm Mon. and probably Tues.; moderate s. winds.

L. Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; warmer Mon. in n. e.; moderate winds, mostly s.

U. Mich.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; moderate winds, mostly s.

Wis.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate s. winds.

Minn.—Fair in n.; unsettled in s. Mon. Tues., fair, moderate, shifting winds.

Mo.—Fair, continued warm Mon. and probably Tues.

N. Dak.—Fair warmer Mon. Tues., unsettled, probably showers.

S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Mon. Tues., unsettled.

Neb.—Thunder showers Mon., except fair in s. e.; cooler in s. w. Tues., unsettled.

Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; little change in temperature.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATLANTA—N. Bodenheimer & Bro.; N. Bodenheimer, hats, flowers, feathers; Claridge.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; J. F. Rummel, men's, boys' clothing, furn. goods; 214 Church.

BALTIMORE.—Baltimore Bargain House; J. M. Postley, hardware, housefurn. goods; 354 4 Av.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Parisian Co.; Mr. Lawrence Block, dresses, skirts, waists; 353 4 Av.

CHATTANOOGA.—D. B. Loveman Co.; D. B. Loveman, millinery, gloves, hosiery, white goods; W. M. Sporborg, buying for all depts.; Paul Narjes, carpets, upholstery goods, draperies; 148 W. 23.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Miss E. Bergh, dresses; Miss N. Halberg, costumes; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; S. G. Harwood, toys; 13 E. 22d; Latham.

CHICAGO.—The Fair; W. R. Anderson, men's, boys', children's hats; 225 4 Av.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; B. I. Ryon, domestics; 114 5th Av.

CHICAGO—S. Herzog & Co.; M. Batavis, Fall silk waists; 43 W. 27th.

CHICAGO—Sosna & Dinkelman; M. Sosna, Fall dresses, skirts; 43 W. 27th.

CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; Morris Herzog, jobs silk dresses; 95 Madison Av.

CLYDE, N. Y.—C. Howe, ladies' cloaks, suits, men's clothing; 200 5th Av.

DALLAS—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; W. L. Logan, domestics; McAlpin.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; J. C. Mason, boys' furn. goods; 19 E. 24th; Collingwood.

FORT WAYNE—John Stillman; Mr. Hirsh, wash dresses; 15 E. 26th.

INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; H. C. Block, notions, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, underwear; 1,261 Bway.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; J. Bergman, wash dresses; 15 E. 26th.

KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak & Suit Co.; M. E. Mitchell, jobs coats; Miss Kate Clancy, jobs waists; 95 Mad. Av.

KEOKUK—Lowitz & Sons; M. Lowitz, coats, suits; 817 Broadway, Room 704.

LINCOLN—Sardeson-Hovland Co.; H. F. Hovland, jobs coats, suits, dresses, skirts, waists; 7 W. 22d.

MILWAUKEE—Ed. Schuster Co.; Mr. Greenblatt, ready to wear; 116 W. 32d.

MINNEAPOLIS—Gruenberg-Locker Co.; B. J. Locker, fancy novelties, holiday goods; McAlpin.

NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; S. Marks, flowers, feathers; 921 Bway; Cumberland.

PHILADELPHIA—Snellenberg & Co.; L. Englander, ladies' silk dresses; 1,261 Bway.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Joe B. Herstein, basement wash dresses, skirts, jobs suits; 470 4th Av.

PITTSTON—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, silk, wash dresses, millinery; 353 4th Av.

SOUTH BEND—John Stillman; M. Sheninger, jobs wash dresses; 15 E. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—Rice, Stix, D. G. Co.; E. R. Gans, cloaks, suits, dresses; W. E. Stolthis, muslin underwear, waists; 377 Bway.

ST. LOUIS—Levis, Zukoski Mercantile Co.; S. Levis, ladies' hats; 621 Bway.

ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. Dry Goods Co.; E. L. Herzog, ladies', misses' trimmed hats; 73 Leonard St.

WALLA WALLA, Wash.—Golden Rule Syndicate; W. Hyer, cloaks, suits, general mdse.; 354 4th Av.

WASHINGTON.—M. Goldenberg; Julius M. Goldenberg, ladies' wash dresses, skirts, waists; 15 W. 26.

WASHINGTON.—Palais Royal; J. R. Hirshferg, furn. goods; 600 Bwy.

Wenatche, Wash.—Golden Rule Syndicate; C. E. Dimmett, cloaks, suits, general mdse.; 354 4th Av.

Business Notices.

40 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

OPEN FOR LARGE QUANTITIES in either remnant, short or full pieces in silks or cotton piece goods from manufacturers; quantities no object; spot cash. B. F. LEVIS, RESIDENT BUYER, 15 East 26th St.

SALESMEN — Wanted, experienced salesmen to carry on commission basis muslin underwear specials. This is a great opportunity for good men. Harris Bros. & Barnett, 546 Broadway.

The Parisian Company, Birmingham, Ala., whose representative will arrive Monday, June 8, will be open for specials in wash dresses, skirts, and waists. New York Office, 353 4th Av.

Distributing agency covering Eastern States with organized sales force desires additional lines, specialties or novelties. E 351 Times Downtown.

Jobber looking at silk and cloth dresses, also Fall waists. 6th floor, 8 East 27th St.

Jobber looking at Fall samples of ladies' dresses in cloth and silks. Barisian Costume Co., 1,270 Broadway, room 919.

Open for Fall dresses and skirts. Excello Mfg. Co., 127 West 17th St.

Jobbers looking at Fall silk and cloth dresses. 10th floor, 118 West 29th St.

Jobber is looking at coats for Fall. 18 West 27th, Room 1,005.

SAFES AT COST

When you can buy a safe as low as $35.00—and larger safes in proportion—why not give us a call? Remember! We are closing our 230 St. Store and must sell all safes in stock, therefore one-half original prices.

Catalogue on request. Our factory and other stores will continue as usual.

Cary Safe Co., 147 West 23d St. 'Phone Chelsea 6881.

DESKS & OFFICE FURNITURE

Complete Assortment at Special Summer Prices.

QUICK & McKENNA, 6 *Reade St.*

ASTRACHANS DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED

WILL CLOSE AT BIG REDUCTIONS **HYDROL, 27 W. 26th.**

PICTURE FRAMES Oil Paintings Mouldings

Manufacturers' Agent and Importer. JOHN DRESCHER, 296 Broadway.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions by the Appraisers' Board on Questions of Fact.

Night lights, with their accompanying tweezers and floats, are to be regarded as entireties under the Tariff act for purposes of duty. B. Illfelder & Co. imported the lights, which with their attachments were returned for duty by Collector Malone at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for manufactures in chief value of metal. The importers appealed to the Board of United States General Appraisers with the claim that the tweezers and floats are not parts of the night lights, as they may be used separately. The board affirmed the Collector's classification.

The board has decided that cardboard display boxes are not "unusual" coverings within the meaning of the Tariff act of 1909. The Collector classified them as such and took the duty accruing on unusual containers. Birn Brothers, the importers, contended that the boxes are properly dutiable as the usual coverings of merchandise assessed at an ad valorem rate of duty. It was shown at the hearing that the coverings in question are designed only for the protection of the merchandise in transportation and the display of the goods. After they are emptied they are discarded, being of no further use. The protest is sustained.

J. J. Gavin & Co. have been sustained in a protest relating to the classification of children's dresses and aprons composed wholly or in chief value of cotton. They were trimmed by sewing fancy ribbons or tapes about the neck, armholes, yoik and bottom. The Collector returned the goods for duty as appliqued cotton wearing apparel at 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 358 of the old law. While the importers made numerous claims, the one relied on was for a rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 256 as cotton wearing apparel. This claim the board holds is applicable, the Collector being reversed.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The proposed amendments to the Sherman law will be the subject of an address to be delivered at the Convention of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, which will be held at the Greenbrier Hotel, Sulphur Springs, West Va., beginning tomorrow and continuing until Friday. Hon William Marshall Bullit will make the address mentioned on Thursday morning.

The Year Book of the Merchants' Association for 1914 will be distributed this week. It will show a membership of nearly 3,600, including the leading houses in forty-eight different fields of business or professional activity, which include 125 divisions.

PRE-INVENTORY SALE

Commencing this morning, June 8th, and continuing throughout the balance of this week, we will hold our Annual Pre-Inventory Sale.

Large clean-ups from Manufacturers and Mills, together with merchandise from all of our various departments, will be offered at remarkably low prices, so as to make this an event of tremendous importance to buyers of

Notions, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Ribbons, Ladies' Neckwear, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Muslin Underwear, Children's Dresses and Rompers, Art Goods, Curtain Goods, Towels, Gloves, Infants' Wear, Etc., Etc.

New York Merchandise Company

540 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

AUCTION SALES

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANKRUPT STOCK

PALMER SINGER M'F'G CO.

Makers of Automobiles

J. W. & W. H. REID, Auctioneers,

Will Sell, Tuesday, June 9th, at 10 A. M.,

On the Premises, Webster and 2d Avs., L. I. City.

Take Dutchkill Car, 59th Street Bridge.

Goods will be sold in lots with the exception of the Service Department, which will be sold in one lot, valued at $50,000 or more. Also good will and name.

Machinery practically new; material on hand. Office Fixtures, Drawings, Dies, Patterns, Paint Department, Body and Top Department, Nickel Plating Department, Automobile Supplies.

Full particulars in today's "American" Auction Column.

Inspection Today, June 8th.

MERCHANDISE.

$40,000 Worth of High-grade

CLOTHING

All this season's production of the well-known firm GOLDMAN, BECKMAN & CO. of Cincinnati, Ohio, consisting of 3,500 Men's and Young Men's Suits, such as serges, worsteds, fancies, Palm Beach, and mohairs. Also a line of MEN'S PANTS.

J. FRENKEL, Auctioneer,

Will Sell Wednesday, June 10,

At 10:30 A. M., at 28 Walker St.,

The Above Large, High-grade Stock.

Telephone 2438 Franklin.

MERCHANDISE.

400 Dozen Men's

PANAMA HATS

For account of whom it may concern, on Wednesday, June 10, at 10:30 A. M., At Salesrooms, 394 Broadway, N. Y. C., Comprising Japans, Peruvians, Equadorians, South Americans, etc., in all the latest and most desirable shapes, ranging in price as high as $48 per dozen. Also about 500 dozen Men's, Women's and Children's Belts, comprising the entire balance stock of a manufacturer retiring from business.

A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auction Dept., 394 Broadway, N. Y. C. Telephone 42 & 43 Franklin.

BUYERS' MARKET PLACE

For Advertising Rates, Telephone Bryant 1000.

ADDRESSING.
Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. 1358. BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 23d.

ART PUBLISHERS.
FALL CARDS, NOTE CARDS, XMAS CARDS. Chas. S. Clark Co., 141 W. 36th St. Tel. Greeley 1007.

BLOCK PRINTING ON DARK FABRICS.
J. FEIBEL, 117 Spring St. Tel. Spring 1291.

BRAIDS.
H. P. VON NOSTITZ, MANHATTAN LACE COMPANY, 26 East 20th St. Phone, 5618 Gramercy.

CAPES.
Special Line of Coat Capes, $2 up. Raincoats, Balmacaans. B. Boonims, 265 Greene.

COATS SUITS (Women's) in stock for immediate delivery.
DURST & RUBIN, 40-46 West 25th Street.

COATS 400 Coats at **$3.50** West 25th Street.
LOUIS SMITH, 36-38 West 25th Street.

COLLECTIONS.
Bad accounts collected. No charge unless successful. Fidelity Collection Co., 63 Park Row. Beekman 3658.

DRESS SUIT CASES and Traveling Bags.
Output for 1913 over 500,000. Ask for Catalogue. Samuel Sherman, 9 Desbrosses St.

EMBROIDERY MATERIALS.
Fancy Linens, Pillow Tops, Worsted Yarns. HENRY E. FRANKENBERG CO., 215 4th Av.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY, 715-719 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HOUSE DRESSES AND KIMONOS.
HAMBURGER BROS., 142 W. 26th. Always Prompt in Deliveries.

LACES H'DK'CHIEFS, Shadow Laces, Camisoles & Flounces.
Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N.Y.

Men's Dress Suits.
FULL DRESS AND PRINCE ALBERTS. C. N. Meltsner & Bro., 21-23 Waverley Pl.

MISSES' AND LADIES' DRESSES.
Jacob Holzman, 26 W. 17th St. Popular-Priced Dresses. Large stock always on hand.

MULTIGRAPH LETTERS.
$1 per 1,000, in quantities, and less. Miss S. E. Harrigan, 206 B'way. Cort. 6183.

PAPER BOXES AND DRINKING CUPS.
THE MERCHANTS' PAPER CO. FOLDING PAPER BOXES. SANITARY PAPER DRINKING CUPS. 47 West 34th St. Tel. 6350 Greeley.

PHOTOGRAPHERS (Commercial.)
STADLER PHOTOGRAPHING CO. 67 Irving Place. Tel. Gramercy 1746.

PIN-TICKETS.
A. KIMBALL CO., 807 West Broadway. "A pin-ticket for every purpose." Phone 104 Spring.

We do not retail, but are headquarters for everything in Velvets and Plush.
SIDNEY BLUMENTHAL & CO., 395 Fourth Avenue.

Ribbons ALL THAT'S NEW 622 Broadway. 634 " 636 "
FRANKENTHALER & FRANKENTHALER.

SILKS.
S. BRISKMAN & SALOMON, INC., SILK BARGAIN HOUSE, 33 East 27th St. Tel. Mad. Sq. 1889.

WHITE COATS AND CAPES.
Chinchilla, regular and cape models, for seashore, $4 up. B. Andrews, 4 West 22d.

Vagueness Delays Public Hearings

One of several important articles in this week's Annalist explains why ill-defined issues are retarding the progress of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. The rapid advance of electrification in America; an expert's study of the world's coal reserve, and the views of several railroad executives on retrenchment, are among other contents of this week's Annalist—out today.

The Annalist, fully covering news of industries, public utilities, securities and commodities, should be a part of every business man's Monday reading. Four dollars a year; 10 cents a copy at all newsstands.

THE ANNALIST

Times Square, New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:29|Sun sets..7:28|Moon rises..—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:37	7:47	1:28	1:51
Governors Island	7:58	8:11	2:00	2:04
Hell Gate	9:48	10:01	3:40	3:44

Arrived—Sunday, June 7.

SS Prins Fred. Hendrik, Haiti, June 1.
SS Carolyn, San Juan, May 31.
SS Santiago, Galveston, May 30.
SS Graecia, Inagua, June 4.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, June 4.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, June 4.
SS Polaric, Aberdeen, May 24.
SS Herminius, Boston, June 6.
SS St. Andrews, Napi, June 1.
SS Hermoine, Barbados, May 31.
SS Katura, Boston, June 6.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

George Washington	Bremen	May 30
Oceania	Fiume	May 20
Athina	Palermo	May 28
Manzanillo	Santiago	May 25
Kursk	Libau	May 26
Columbia	Glasgow	May 30
Minnehaha	Southampton	May 30
Bermudian	Bermuda	June 6
San Juan	San Juan	June 3
Saramacca	Puerto Barrios	June 1
Yumuri	Manzanillo	May 31
Comus	New Orleans	June 3

DUE TOMORROW.

Kronprinzessin Cecilie	Bremen	June 2
San Guglielmo	Palermo	May 27
Martha Washington	Palermo	May 26
Noordam	Rotterdam	May 30
Panama	Cristobal	June 2
City of Columbus	Savannah	June 4
Comanche	Nassau	June 6
Finland	Antwerp	May 31
Apache	Jacksonville	June 6
Calamares	Port Limon	June 2

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Prinzess Irene	Madeira	June 3
Oceanic	Southampton	June 3
Niagara	Havre	May 30
Saratoga	Havana	June 7
Antonio Lopez	Cadiz	May 30
America	Palermo	May 27
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	Kingston	June 4
El Norte	Galveston	June 4

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Highland Watch, Bahia	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Chicago, Havre	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

*Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	——	1:00 A.M.
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Hamburg	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Maturo, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	——	1:00 A.M.
Trafalgar, Cienfuegos	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

*Mails close 9 P. M. Monday.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Aquitania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Herminius, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Gunther, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Taormina, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Roma, Azores	——	3:00 P.M.
Santiago, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JUNE 7.

SS Columbia, Glasgow to New York, was 350 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 8th, forenoon. Anchor Line.

SS Minnehaha, London to New York, was 360 miles E. at 7 A. M.; due 8th, forenoon. Atlantic Transport Line.

SS Niagara, Havre to New York, was 755 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 10th, forenoon. French Line.

SS Athinai, Piraeus to New York, was 330 miles E. at noon; due 8th, afternoon. Greek Line.

SS America, Naples to New York, was 1,175 miles E. at 11:15 A. M.; due 10th, afternoon. Italian Line.

SS Martha Washington, Trieste to New York, was 643 miles E. at 4 A. M.; due 9th, forenoon. Austro-American Line.

SS Finland, Antwerp to New York, was 860 miles E. at 12:30 A. M.; due 9th, afternoon. Red Star Line.

SS George Washington, Bremen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 3:35 P. M.; due 8th, forenoon. North German Lloyd.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Bermudian, Bermuda to New York, was 150 miles S. E. of Ambrose Lightship at 8 P. M.

SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, was 115 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at 7:30 P. M.

SS Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Kingston to New York, was 638 miles S. at noon.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 151 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Nueces, Mobile to New York, was 504 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 35 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 515 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Calamares, Colon to New York, was 338 miles S. at 5 P. M.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 51 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 45 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.

SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 100 miles N. E. of Havana at 7 P. M.

SS Comanche, Galveston to New York, was 845 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 33 miles S. of Fowey Rocks at 7 P. M.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 261 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.

SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 238 miles E. of Galveston at noon.

SS Radiant, Baton Rouge to New York, was 208 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 A. M.

SS Obidense, Kingston to New York, was 177 miles N. of Diamond Shoals Lightship at noon.

SS Saramacca, Porto Barrios to New York, was 117 miles N. of Diamond Shoals Lightship at noon.

SS Yaguez, San Juan to New York, was 246 miles S. at noon.

SS San Juan, Ponce to New York, was 437 miles S. at noon.

BROW HEAD, IRELAND.

SS Vaderland, New York for Antwerp, was 165 miles W. at 10:40 P. M. Red Star Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Prins Friedrich Wilhelm, at Plymouth, June 7.
SS Exeter City, at Bristol, June 7.
SS Stampalia, at Gibraltar, June 7.
SS Regina d'Italia, at Genoa, June 6.
SS Verona, at Gibraltar, June 7.

Sailed.

SS Vaterland, from Southampton, June 7.
SS Lapland, from Dover, June 7.
SS New York, from Cherbourg, June 7.
SS California, from Moville, June 6.
SS Ryndam, from Boulogne, June 6.

Passed.

SS Minneapolis, New York for London, passed Lizard.
SS Trent, New York for Southampton, passed Lizard.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., New York for Bremen, passed Scilly.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. June 11, per SS St. Paul. Germany—Close at 5 P. M. June 8, per SS Kronprins Wilhelm and SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria; at 5 P. M. June 12, per SS George Washington, and at 5 P. M. June 15, per SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie. France—Close at 5 P. M. June 11, per SS St. Paul. Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. June 11, per SS Saxonia, and at 11:30 A. M. June 17, per SS Martha Washington. Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. June 12, per SS Finland. Greece—Close at 1 P. M. June 11, per SS Athinai; at 12 M. June 15, per SS Patras, and at 5 P. M. June 15, per SS Barcelona. Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. June 11, per SS Saxonia. Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. June 8, per SS Nieuw Amsterdam, and at 5 P. M. June 15, per SS Noordam. Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 11, per SS Helig Olav. Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. June 11, per SS Helig Olav, and at 12:30 P. M. June 12, per SS Kristianiafjord. Italy—Close at 5 P. M. June 12, per SS America, and at 5 P. M. June 16, per SS Prinzess Irene.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia	June 12
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and China (via San Francisco)—Korea	June 18
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Chiyo Maru	June 18
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru	June 18
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra	June 18
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Willochra	June 19
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India	June 20

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

INSTRUCTION.

The Berlitz School of Languages

Madison Square, (1,122 Broadway.) Harlem Branch, 302 West 125th St., near 8th Av. Brooklyn, 215-223 Livingston St. Schools open all Summer. Send for circular.

NEXT SAILINGS TO PARIS—LONDON—HAMBURG

"KAISERIN AUG. VICTORIA"

JUNE 9, 11 A. M.

"VATERLAND"

JUNE 16, 11 A. M.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

41-45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

'PHONE 1900 RECTOR

WHITE STAR PIERS 59 & 60, N. R.

"OLYMPIC"

FOR LONDON PARIS JUNE 20 9 A. M.

JULY 11—AUG. 8—AUG. 29—SEPT. 19 Via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Southampton.

OTHER SAILINGS.

Oceanic..June 13, noon | Oceanic.....July 4
*Phila'phia..Ju.26,10A M | *New York.....July 17
*American Line Steamer Pier 62. New York—Queenstown—Liverpool (noon)

ADRIATIC, June 11

Suites de Luxe. Elevator Service, Gymnasium, Turkish Bath, Swimming Pool.

CEDRIC.....June 18 | BALTIC.....July 2
CELTIC.....June 25 | ADRIATIC.....July 9

Boston—Mediterranean—Italy.

CRETIC.....June 27, 11 AM; Aug. 1
CANOPIC.....July 11, 11 AM; Aug. 20

American Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M. 23d Street

Flymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.

ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE. $35 UP.
ST. PAUL ....June 12 | PHILA'PHIA..June 26
NEW YORK..June 19 | ST. LOUIS.....July 3

Atlantic Transport

New York—London Direct. Pr. 38, N. R., 18th St.
Minnehaha, June 13, 10:30A M | Minneapolis, June 27
Minnetonka, June 20, 8:00AM | Minnewaska, July 4

Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street

N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.

FINLAND.....June 13 | ZEELAND.....June 27
LAPLAND.....June 20 | KROONLAND...July 4

PASSENGER OFFICE, 9 B'WAY, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE Compagnie Generale Transatlantique

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS, (FRANCE.) Departures from New York Wednesday, 10 A. M., from Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.

*La Savoie.....June 10 | *La Savoie.....July 1
*La Provence..June 17 | *La Lorraine...July 8
†France (new)...June 24 | †France (new) July 15
*Twin screw steamers. †Quadruple screw steamer.

SPECIAL SAILING, 3 P. M.

1 Class Cabin (I.) & 2d Class Pass'rs Only.
*Chicago, Mon., June 8 | *Niagara, Sat., June 13
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State St., N. Y.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

SAVOY HOTEL

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BELGIUM

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CONTINENTAL HOTEL

ROME.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK, County of Albany.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, Plaintiffs, vs. THE METROPOLITAN SURETY COMPANY, Defendant.

Sirs:

Please take notice that, pursuant to Sec. 158 of the General Corporation Law, John F. Yawger, as Receiver of the Metropolitan Surety Company, filed his account as such Receiver covering the period from June 30, 1913, to May 1, 1914, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Albany, and a duplicate thereof, together with the vouchers, with Hon. Thomas Carmody, the Attorney General of the State of New York, on the 12th day of May, 1914, and that said Receiver will make application to the Supreme Court, County of Albany, at a Special Term thereof appointed to be held in and for said County, at the City Hall, in the City of Albany, on the 13th day of June, 1914, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard:

1. For an order of this Court directing said Receiver to pay such dividend as the Court may deem proper, pro rata to all the creditors whose claims have been allowed herein.

2. That this Court determine whether any creditor shall be preferred in any respect over other creditors.

3. That the said account of the said John F. Yawger, as Receiver of the Metropolitan Surety Company, be judicially settled, and the amount of the said John F. Yawger's commissions and additional allowance, as Receiver of the Metropolitan Surety Company, be determined.

4. For an order of this Court directing that the bond heretofore given by John F. Yawger, as Receiver herein, be reduced to such sum as this Court may deem proper, after the dividends provided for upon this application have been paid out by the said Receiver.

5. For such other and further relief as may be just and proper.

Dated New York, May 12, 1914.

EDWARD R. FINCH,
Attorney for John F. Yawger, as Receiver of the Metropolitan Surety Company, office and Post Office address 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To
Hon. THOMAS CARMODY, Attorney General of the State of New York, The Capitol, Albany, New York.
Hon. FRANK HASBROUCK, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, Albany, New York.
AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY, surety on the official bond of John F. Yawger, as Receiver, 100 Broadway, New York City.
ARTHUR J. McCLURE, Esq., Attorney for John H. McClement, as Chairman of the Stockholders' Protective Committee, 61 Broadway, New York City.
All stockholders and creditors and parties claiming to be creditors of The Metropolitan Surety Company, and all owners or holders of policies of insurance or agreements of indemnity or guaranty issued or entered into by The Metropolitan Surety Company.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
STATE OF NEW YORK PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, SECOND DISTRICT, ALBANY.

Case 4,287. June 4, 1914.

A petition, under Subdivision 10, Section 8, Railroad Law, and Section 55, Public Service Commission Law, having been filed with this Commission by The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for consent to execute a mortgage upon its railroad to secure the payment of debenture bonds known as The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company's Twenty-five Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1903 to the amount of $50,000,000, and The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company's Twenty-five Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1906 to the amount of $50,000,000—NOTICE is hereby given that a public hearing on said petition will be held by this Commission at No. 19 Washington Avenue, in the City of Albany, on Wednesday, June 17, 1914, at two o'clock P. M.

By the Commission,
FRANK H. MOTT, Secretary.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

PARIS — LONDON — HAMBURG

WORLD'S LARGEST SHIPS "IMPERATOR"—"VATERLAND"

KAISERIN AUG. VIC.....June 9, 11 A. M.
‡†PRETORIA.....June 11, 3 P. M.
VATERLAND.....June 16, 11 A. M.
PRES. GRANT.....June 18, 1 P. M.
†PENNSYLVANIA.....June 25, 12 Noon

†Second cabin only. ‡Will call at Boulogne. §From Pier ft. 33d St., South Brooklyn.

FROM BOSTON TO LONDON, PARIS and HAMBURG.
CLEVELAND.....June 16, 10 A. M.
AMERIKA.....June 30, 12 noon

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE FROM NEW YORK

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA

Steamers leave from Piers foot of 33d St., South Brooklyn.

S. S. HAMBURG.....June 30, 3 P. M.
S. S. MOLTKE.....June 18, 3 P. M.
S. S. HAMBURG.....Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
S. S. MOLTKE.....Aug. 27, 3 P. M.

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Only first-class passengers carried

REDUCED SUMMER FARES

CRUISES FROM NEW YORK

S.S. Almirante—Motapan—Santa Marta—Zacapa—22-Day Cruises, every Wednesday to Jamaica, Panama Canal, and Caribbean Ports. Minimum fare $115 including meals and berth.

S. S. Pastores—Tenadores—Calamares 18-Day Cruises de Luxe, every Sat. to Jamaica, Panama Canal and Costa Rica. Minimum fare $80.00 including berth only, meals a la carte.

Short tours to Jamaica only and return $75.00

Additional weekly sailings from Boston and New Orleans to Havana, Panama and Central American Ports connecting for Pacific Ports of Central and South America. Write for Booklets.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY Steamship Service 17 Battery Place New York

ANCHOR LINE

Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)

GLASGOW Moville LONDONDERRY Columbia, June 13, n'n; Caledonia, June 27, n'n. California, June 20, n'n; Campania, July 4 n'n.

FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and Upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 21-24 State St.

LLOYD ITALIANO

TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.

Taormina.....June 10 | Caserta.....June 30
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 Bway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE For All Points SOUTH. New York Office, 501 Fifth Avenue.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS UP THE HUDSON

JUNE 4-5-6-8-9-10

Commodious, comfortable steamer "Adirondack" leaves Pier

INSURGENT BANKS NOW SEEK VOTES

Ask Smaller Institutions to Support Their Candidates for Reserve Directors.

SET UP A CRY OF "WALL ST."

Regulars Insist That Places Call for Men of Wider Experience Than Small Banks Afford.

The campaign committee of the insurgent Group 3 bankers, who met at Albany last week and put D. D. Woodard of Granville and Leslie R. Palmer of Croton-on-Hudson against the candidates of the regular nominating committee, have started the ball rolling in the coming fight over the election of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank by sending out a letter to all the members of the group, which consists of banks having each a capital and surplus of $70,000 or less.

The letter is signed by A. B. Colvin of Glens Falls, former State's Treasurer, as Chairman, and F. A. Comstock of Glens Falls as secretary. It refers to the small banks as "Class C" institutions, by which is meant those of Group 3. It also refers to the "regional board," by which is meant the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of this district. After telling of the conferences at Albany the letter says:

Discussed from any standpoint possible no disinterested banker representing a Class C bank believes that the best interests of his institution point to the choice by him of a Director for the Regional Board, who is not, strictly speaking, a representative of a Class C bank.

The representatives at the conference object:

First, to their characterization as "insurgent bankers."

Second, to the selection of two members of the Regional Board who are entirely removed from the usage and practice of Class C banks. They also insist upon the right which Stuart G. Gibboney, counsel to the Reserve Organization Committee, assures them they are legally entitled to, of making their own selection without interference. If necessary such selections to be made in opposition to the nominations of certain members of the committee selected by the eight bank groups of the State, whose proceedings are, as the Controller's representative stated, only advisory, with no legal standing and entirely proper to ignore if the Class C banks so decide.

The Direct Issue.

No question of incapacity, unfitness or political influence is involved so far as the candidates to be voted upon by your institution is concerned. The direct issue is this; Do you want to vote for a Class A Director, selected as the representative of institutions of your size from the ranks of the Class C banks, and a Class B Director selected by the same method by your brother bankers who have given the subject serious consideration, and vouch for the ability, worth, integrity and fitness of these men?

There are 159 Class C banks in the State involved in the situation. They are permitted to make their own choice. If the wisdom of their associates, who canvassed this matter thoroughly at Albany recently, is indorsed, they will vote for Daniel D. Woodard and Leslie R. Palmer as Class A and B Directors respectively. The question is up to Class C banks directly, and they cannot act with too great thought and care.

Our committee waited upon the Nominating Committee and requested them to add the names of the gentlemen selected by the conference to the list of names they had chosen, giving all a chance to make their own selection. This the majority declined to do, whereupon the conference attendants voted unanimously to place their choice for Directors in nomination and appeal to the bankers of Class C to elect them.

The Matter of Support.

Efforts of the insurgent banks in Groups 2 and 3 to bring about the election of their candidates for Directors are to be met with equal determination by the nominating committees that put up the regular ticket. These nominating committees were appointed at general conferences of the three groups, and after making their respective selections they jointly approved the entire list. The result is that the regular nominees of each group will have the active backing of the joint committee from all the groups.

The insurgent nominees of Groups 2 and 3, on the other hand, have only the support of campaign committees from those groups, and there is no coalition between them. In Group 1 there are no insurgents and no insurgents nominees, so that no organized backing may be expected from that group.

George E. Merrill of East Aurora is Chairman of the combined nominating committees, as well as of the Group 2 committee. J. B. Martindale, President of the Chemical National Bank, is Chairman of the Group 1 committee and B. E. Smythe of Bronxville is Chairman of the Group 3 committee. The Group 2 insurgents have made no announcement of a campaign committee.

Aside from the personal element in these contests, the main difference of opinion is as to how the small banks would be best represented. The insurgents maintain that they must be represented, so far as the banking Directors are concerned, by men taken directly from their groups; that is, from small and medium banks. The other theory, on which the nominating committee has proceeded, is that all the banks, no matter what their size, can be well served only by putting on the Board of Directors the biggest and broadest men available, with due regard to the interests of differnt parts of the State.

Insurgents Cry "Wall Street!"

The functions of the Federal Reserve Bank, it is argued, are of a highly technical character, involving intricate problems of foreign exchange and international money conditions which are over the heads of many bankers even in the largest cities. To put a number of officers of country banks in little towns on the Board of Directors of such an institution, it is contended, would be farcical, because of their lack of experience with such problems.

The insurgent country bankers fall back on the argument that the small banks should be represented by an officer of a small bank, the medium banks by an officer of a medium bank, and the large banks by an officer of a large bank.

To reinforce their position they declare that it is Wall Street that is trying to foist on them as their representatives officers of big banks. Aside from the fact that there have been no evidences of such an intent on the part of Wall Street, an analysis of the nominations that have been made in other districts, some as remote from Wall Street as Dallas or San Francisco, shows that the principle of looking for the best and ablest bankers, in whatever group they may be found, has been followed, just as it has by the regular Nominating Committees in this State.

Meantime some of the banks are taking advantage of their prerogative to make independent nominations, regardless of either regular or insurgent tickets. The Ridgewood National Bank in Brooklyn has a candidate for Class A Director of Group 2, to which it belongs, in the person of its Cashier, Casper V. Gunther. The Directors of the bank put Mr. Gunther in nomination at the same time that they chose George M. Schinzel as "district reserve elector," the functionary to be selected by each bank to cast its vote.

Mr. Gunther was formerly connected with the Irving National and with the Harriman National and has had fifteen years' banking experience. In behalf of his candidacy it is stated that the Ridgewood National "is not in any way connected with any other large financial interests, but is an independent institution," and that "its candidate can better represent the other banks than if it were allied with another institution."

In the ten other Federal reserve districts in which nominations have been made for regional Directors, a large majority of the men nominated by all three classes are members of Group 1.

TO FREE THE WATERWAYS.

Merchants Appeal Against Control of Them by Railways.

After an investigation the Congressional Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has reported that the through traffic between such places as Chicago and Duluth and the Eastern seaports via Buffalo is controlled exclusively by six boat lines owned by the trunk line railways connecting the East and Central West. As a result of this, every effort is made to divert waterborne traffic to these rail lines and to prevent independent water carriers from securing a foothold. The roads also, by discriminating against grain brought to Buffalo by boat, have been diverting the material to rail transportation and to other ports.

Besides this, the railways have secured nearly all the water frontage at Buffalo available for dock purposes, and control the four canal boat lines on Erie Canal. They have advanced the rates for rail and lake and canal and lake, while the all-rail rates between New York and Chicago have remained about constant since 1887.

This has been to the detriment of this city and State, and it promises to be more so in view of the building of the barge canal. This is stated by the Merchants Association of this city, which has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to take up the matter under the provisions of the Panama act preventing the control of a competing water line by a railway. The association asks:

"That the Interstate Commerce Commission should not permit a continuation of the present arrangements and affiliations between the lake package lines and the trunk line rail carriers.

"That independence of action on the part of the lake package carriers should be required.

"That independent canal or lake lines should be permitted to participate in the traffic, free from the restraint now imposed, and that the canal route should be fully developed as proposed when the State assumed the burden of such great expenditures on its canal system."

PAY FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Test Case Has Green-Wood Cemetery Corporation as Defendant.

The right of the Fire Department to collect from property owners who have neglected to comply with orders of the Fire Prevention Bureau the cost of extinguishing fires occurring in consequence of such neglect, will be argued on June 11 before Justice Giegerich in Special Term, Supreme Court.

The Fire Department is suing the Greenwood Cemetery Corporation, which owns 212 and 214 East Ninety-ninth Street, for $1,500, the cost of calling out the apparatus for a fire in the basement of that building on Jan. 31 of this year. The Fire Prevention Bureau on Nov. 19, 1913, had ordered the installation of automatic sprinklers in this building.

This suit was based on a long forgotten provision of the Charter, which provides that a property owner is liable for the cost of extinguishing the fire and for injuries to firemen when a fire occurs through the failure of the property owner to comply with an ordinance of the Fire Department.

If the right of the Fire Department to collect costs in such cases is established, scores of suits will be started against property owners for fires in buildings which have not been protected in accordance with the orders of the Fire Prevention Bureau.

GOES TO STUDY INDIANS.

Alanson Skinner Is Nephew by Adoption of a Chief.

Under the auspices of the American Museum of Natural History, Alanson Skinner, who has devoted four or five years to studying the customs of the Menominees and the Plains-Cree Indians in Northern Wisconsin, where he has collected numerous trophies, and particularly a series of war charms, will leave within a week or ten days for Oklahoma, where he will conduct an expedition in the interests of the museum. He will first visit the Kansas, Iowa, and Missouri tribes in that region for the special purpose of studying their military societies and their ceremonials. After spending a part of the Summer in Oklahoma, Mr. Skinner will go to South Dakota in August, where he expects to meet an Indian brother-in-law, by adoption, Amos One Road, who will join him as guide and interpreter on his visit to the Sioux Indians. He will live among the Sioux Indians for the remainder of the Summer.

Mr. Skinner was adopted as a nephew by one of the Menominee chieftains, and among the Indians he is known as Little Weasel. He described recently this ceremony of adoption.

Must Pay for Trade Labels.

The members of the Cotton Garment Manufacturers of New York, Inc., in the future will not furnish trade labels on their goods unless the retailers allow for the additional expense entailed. This action was embodied in a by-law adopted by the Board of Directors at a recent meeting. While the practice of demanding labels on merchandise ordered has not been made general by retailers, the loss of time and expense involved has been a source of much dissatisfaction to the manufacturers.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

13,181. CHASSIS AND ELECTRIC MOTOR CAR.—Tenders are invited by the Wellington City Council, Wellington, New Zealand, for the supply and delivery of an electric chassis for a 2,000-pound parcel delivery van and an electric motor car, required for the Electric Tramways Department. Copies of the specifications, &c., may be obtained from the office of the Tramways and Electrical Engineer, Harris Street, Wellington, on payment for each of the contracts of $5.11, which will be refunded upon receipt of a bona fide tender. Bids must be submitted by July 9, and local representation is necessary.

13,182. TOOL STEEL, &c.—Tenders are invited by the Victorian Railway Commissioners for the supply of high-speed tool steel, a two-ton steel hammer, and accessories. Copies of the specifications, form of tender, &c., may be obtained from the Victorian Railway Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne, Australia. Bids will be received until July 1.

13,183. EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited by the Ministry of Public Instruction, Cairo, Egypt, for the supply of 2,200 metal soup ladles, 2,000 knives, 400 forks, 120 portable canteens, 3,500 plates, 1,500 tumblers, 5,200 serviettes, 825 bath towels, 2,300 sheets, and 3,500 meters of mosquito netting. The canier des charges and forms of tender may be obtained and samples seen at the General Stores of the Ministry of Public Instruction, Darb el Gamamiz, Cairo, Egypt. Sealed tenders will be received until June 15 at the Ministry of Public Instruction. Tenders may be made for any or all of the articles enumerated. Tenders are invited by the Egyptian War Department for bags (portmanteau,) tin uniforms cases, grain sacks, bolts, hooks, &c. Particulars may be obtained from Sir A. L. Webb, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, London, S. W., England. Bids must be submitted by June 22.

FOR SALE.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Steiff‹Bing.
Cook‹Auto Fire Prot.

DISTRICT COURT.—Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy calendar. Discharges.

Thos. Malone,
Miriam King,
Sarah B. Lipfeld,
Wm. H. Meyers,
Gerardo Gumediato,
Goldfinger & Katz,
Fred'k A. Fisher,
John D. Geunerich,
Petro Realty Co,
Moses Drapkin,
Maurice Pearl,
Empire State Wood Work Co,
Jane E. Rankin,
Geo. F. Shurtleff,
Louis Spiegel,
Samuel Marcstein,
J. B. & M. Stillman,
M. & J. Friedman,
Wm. G. Wagner,
Oscar Wechsler,
Joseph Schnaff.

Emil E. Newman, A. J. Komarow, Max Fletcher, David Edson, Israel Solomon, Abraham Abrams, Sommers & Mittler.

Under objections: Adele Spaulding, John H. Degelman, Barnet Roof, Kalman Mishkin.

Adjourned cases: John K. Pearce, Abraham Frackman, Arthur Cohen, Kopel‹Engelberg.

A. Schnoerer & Sons.

Involuntary case: Petition‹Kapelovitz, Zabludowsky & R. Motions: H. Bischoff & Co.

C. L. Hoffman's Sons, Geneson & Goldman, Abraham Seideman, Bernstein & Greenman Merchants' Motor Sales Co,
Henry Kiel,
Asaro Realty Co,
John A. Auger,
Willard C. Baldwin,
W. H. Maybeck & Co,
W. C. Davis & Co,
Lang & Lang,
Zuckerman & Nadler,
Sam Levin's Sons & Co,
Taggart-Kendall Co,
Albert Const Co,
Solomon Beards,
Rabinowitz Bros,
L. & S. Appell,
Cash Clothing Co,
Greenwald & Fegelman,
B. Gradinger,
John W. O'Brien,
Silberstein & Jacoby,
Kopelovitz & Zabludowsky & R.,
John A. Auger,
Fashion Knitting Mills
Marshall B. Wilcox,
Shie Landau,
Edw'd J. Hart,
J. R. Keane & Co,
Merchants' Motor Sales Co,
Kopelwitz Motor Sales Co,
Cantrell Clothing Co,
Collins & Co.
Israel Brown,
Farrington & Whitney
Welter‹Tug Glen Cove

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT.—Equity calendar.—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Steiff‹Straus.
Holub-Dueha Co‹Kral.

Same‹Kozich.
O'Connor‹Goldowitz.

EQUITY CALENDAR.—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Miller‹Mitchell.

The calendar of Admiralty causes will be called on Saturday, July 20, at 10:30 A. M. and causes will be set down for trial. In cases not already on the calendar notes of issue must be filed with the Clerk on or before June 15.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Frounstine‹Britt et al
De Leyer‹same.
in re d'Aadmo.
Farley‹Cronin.
Nassau Hotel‹Barnett & Brass Corp.

Tracy Devel‹Becker.
Same‹Colum Distill'g.
Equit Life Assur Soc‹Union Pac RR.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Trausch‹Dinter.
Trowbridge‹Cone.
Apfel‹Harris.
Bawne‹Womans Hosp.
Servace‹Flagler.
Duffy‹CNY.
Brady‹Same.
Rodgers‹Mayor, &c
Van Tuyl‹Schwab.
Kizelstein‹Am W W Laundry.
Same‹same.
Korn‹Burke.
Skeele Coal‹Baker.
Piesen‹Mitchell.
Blauner‹Wallach & Reisler.
Piesen‹Mitchell.
Noone‹Goff.
Rothschild‹Morrice.
Charleton‹Russell.
McElwain‹McCarthy.
Gow‹Jankelson Rlty.
Bernard‹McMahon.
In re CNY (Hamilton Pl).
Libman Con‹Oltarsh Iron Works.
Taylor Pack'g Co‹Bolithe.
Same‹same.
Reid‹Lipper.
Goldstein‹I R T.
Karl‹Karl.
Buttenweisser‹Block.
Briggs‹Gaurand.
CNY‹Appleby.
Same‹same.
Jarmulowsky‹Hyams.
Gannon‹Globe Taxi.
Werneken‹Werneken.
Corsari‹Corsari.
Sciacca‹Torres.
Norcia‹Margareta.
Lutz‹Golden.
Un Hebrew Community‹Israel.
Wright‹Colton.
Kramer‹Kramer.
W H Wright & Son‹Clougher.
Kuloschik‹Holbrook, Cabal & R.
Bronson‹Am Chem Educat'n.
Lichtenberg‹Herman.
McNamee‹Chenoweth.
Same‹same.
Nat'l Print & Eng‹Eaton.
McKean‹I R T Co.
Kuhn‹same.
McGarney‹same.
Gray‹Gray.
Sawyer‹Stone.
CNY‹Reinhardt.
Same‹same.
Same‹same.

McDonald‹Jacobs.
Halsted‹Simmons.
In re McShane (Erikson).
Nussbaum‹Plonsky.
Hallahan‹Hallahan.
Butts‹Butts.
Diendeneing‹West'n Un Tel.
Snow‹Snow, Jr.
Maguire‹Barrett.
Scharfman‹Brill & Kaplan Co.
In re McCarthy.
Van Wagoner Linn Const‹Gallagher.
In re Weaver.
R C Orphan Asy‹Marasco.
Stanton‹Oceanic St. Nav.
McCamman‹Hart.
Schaffner & Marx.
De Morales‹Narganes.
Scott‹McKeon.
Piesen‹Mitchell.
Same‹same.
Matter of Sullivant.
Levytam Houten & Ten Broeck.
Post‹Thomas.
Beck‹Fox.
Gallagher‹Shean & Barton.
Sawyer‹Stone.
Neal‹Cohen.
Cohnfeld‹Furlong.
Yudelson‹Yudelson.
Brodkin‹Itala Film.
Williams‹Williams.
Silverberg Import‹Marlowe Mfg.
Dunham‹Snook.

PART II.—Newburger, Ehrlich‹Ehrlich.
Harle‹Alexander.
Shapiro‹Klinck.
Sherry‹Merz.
Turner‹C'bridge Cons
Cavinato‹Piccerilli.
Reo Motor Co‹Owen.
N Y City Car Adv‹Morris Park Estates
Starratt‹White.
Martin‹Stewart.
Gluck‹Auto Ins of Hartford.
Barry‹Cordley & Hayes.
Gould‹Heinze.
Same‹same.
Young‹same.
Chatham & Phenix N Bank‹Luf Mfg.
Dillworth‹Dillon.
Kobre‹Boch.
Kraus & Co‹Burch.
Simpson‹Lipschitz.
Chelsea Exch B'k‹Leonard.
Piquet‹CNY.
Mendell‹same.
Kerr‹Cheney.

In re CNY (Castle Hill Av).
Reed‹Oliver.
Horsley‹Powers.
Caccavajo‹Caccavajo.
Kyles‹Kyles.
Bergman‹Henschel.
Kluge‹Kluge.
R S Haward Co‹Wise Piano.
Chapman‹Fowler.
Same‹same.
McKegney‹111 Surety.
Pollock & O'Neill‹926 Park Av.
Giles‹Prow Directory.
Haertel‹Lynch.
Asch‹Schulman.
Guaranty Trust Co‹Ward.
Boyarsky‹Wineker.
Ft Dearborn N Bk‹Ainslie.
Richards‹Robin.
Bacon‹Bacon.

PART III.—Whitaker, Webb‹Hemperly.
Clark‹42 St &c R R.
Tracey‹Oliver & Burr
Cazzola‹O'Brien.
Armonni‹same.
Schnell‹I R T.
Jones‹Hallahan.
Dosztal‹H C Kotten.
Murphy‹Hafner.
Bowser‹Pitts Cont.
Davega‹Wilson Trad‹Kahn Packard Motor.

PART III.—Giegerich, Motions: People‹NY Parcel Dis
Tyndall‹Pinel'wn Cem
King‹Spilsburg.
Goldsmith‹Max Myers Co.
Heinze‹Assets Realty.
Lambert‹Lambert.
Le Gendre‹Le Gendre.
Morales‹Munoz, Jr.
Central Trust‹Frick.
Elliott‹Elliott.
Creighton‹Topping.
Zoldessy‹Zoldessy.
Scott‹Scott.
Bradbrook‹O Neill.
Lorenzi‹Lorenzi.

Demurrers: Zinc Corp‹Assets R. Ed Ind Tr‹same.
Grenfell‹same.
Br Canadian & G Inv‹same.
Ivanhoe Gold‹same.
Charter Tr‹same.
Trust, &c.‹same.
Ind & Gen Tr‹same.
Canadian Agcy‹same.
Fleischman‹Steele.

Preferred causes: Volekman‹Frost.
Sulzberger‹Di Benedetto.
Wallach‹Karansky.
Anderson‹Anderson.
Corcoran‹Hotaling.
Brandt‹Ziegler, Jr.
Same‹same.

PART IV.—Lehman, Pendleton, J., case on; Jaycox, J., case on.

J.—At 10:15 A. M. Sullivan‹Rossen.
Mulstein‹CNY.
Wartels‹Augenblick.
Sultzberger‹S'berger.
Frankel‹Farmers Ln.

General calendar: Lawrence‹Morris.
Same‹same.
Same‹same.
Banks.
Van Buren‹Van Buren.
Tilton‹Gans.
Seaboard Nat Bank‹Gregory.
Faulkner‹Marcus.
Snell‹O'Rourke.
Cohen‹Lekather.
Samios‹Samios.
Newhouse‹Nintz.
Winer‹Winer.
Isaacs‹Jonas.
Wolff‹Posen.
Jaskow‹Jaskow.
Goldstein‹Greenbaum.
Van Buren, &c‹C J Sullivan Adv.
Schinasi‹Schinasi.
Witmark‹Atteridge.
Safe & V Co‹Kilmer.
Hamilton‹Mayer.
Same‹Kilmer.
McAllister‹McAllister.
Lazzaro‹Lazzaro.
Novinsky‹Novinsky.
Schley‹Andrews.
Gates & Co‹Stevens Con.
Case on.

J.—Clear; Part V., Pendleton, J., case on; Part VII., Erlanger, J., case on.

TRIAL TERM.

J.—At 10:15 A. M. Beadleston‹Winkle.
Altoria R & C Co‹Delacy.
Miles‹Stallo.
Host‹Boynton.
The State Bk of Ellz‹Howard.
Meenan‹Frost.
Talcott‹Slater Bros.
Marine Metal & Supply‹Hart.
Bakst‹Punaro.
Geissler‹Am R E Co.
Mangels‹Godesky.
Adolph Spear & Co‹Cantrell.
Burns Agcy‹Powers.
Hershfield‹Darsh'ky.
Miller‹Mann.
H D Baker‹Wolff.
Quint‹Kaufman.
Simpson‹Stallo.
Dickinson‹Meadows.
Bryan‹Schwartz.
East'n Adv‹Morris Pk Estates.
Wright Fur‹Isaacs.
Clear.

PART III.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

M Kahn‹same.
Billich‹Bronx Gas, &c, Co.
Rudiger‹Struss.
Dee‹N Y Rys.
Moelter‹Kimbel.
May‹Hamb Am Line
Zimmerman‹Ullman.
Mahoney‹Ward Bak'g
Holzman‹Shanley.
Emanuel‹Bonomo.
Zinkowitz‹Brown.
Clear.

PART IV.—Adjourned until June 15.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Petterson‹I R T.
Held‹I R T Co.
Dornstreich‹Carpenter Vehicle Co.
Feldman‹N Y Rys.
Kovacs‹N Y Edison.
Sullivan‹I R T.
Koehne‹Hotel Astor.
Harris‹Reed.
Rosenberg‹Goldstein.
Carlson‹Peterson.
Thompson‹Davidson.
McNulty‹Rodgers & H
Kosner‹Wilson.
Downes‹NYC R R.

Delaney‹Adair.
K Dorsey‹I R T.
B Dorsey‹same.
B. Glass‹CNY Cons RR
N Glass‹same.
McQuade‹Storms Co.
Ashton‹CNY Rys.
Citizens' N Bk‹Moody Manuel Co.
Rosen‹Calbert.
Perkins‹Doran Con.
Colston‹Forbes Paper.
Kane‹I R T.
Brock‹B & A Chem. Case on.

Callahan‹N Y Rys.
Pedoth‹N Y Rys.
S E S Rity‹Scot U I
Fleischer‹London.,
Newman‹Scheeter.
Bernstein‹Phoenix A.
Morrow‹Chas Bayer.
McLoughlin‹I R T.
Fricke‹Jacob.
Reichman‹Levinsky.
Pape‹N Y Mail.
Un Cigar‹G Wash Coffee Ref.
Gillman‹Einstess.
Freeman‹Hauser.
O'Donnell‹Mulc & G.
Walsh‹N Y Cornell.
Stanley Hoist Co‹Capitol Realty.
Ely‹N Y Transp.
Cohen‹Wasserman.
Rennawelg‹N Y Rys.
Lester‹N Y Rys.
Drew‹Northern Hotel.
Patterson‹I R T Co.
O'Brien‹N Y Rys.
Bond‹N Y Rys.
Danziger‹N Y Rys.
Arensberg‹N Y Rys.
Zolkiewsky‹N Y Rys.
Le Vine‹N Y Rys.
Goradsky‹N Y Rys.
Kallain‹N Y Rys.
Mut Alliance Trust‹Schoengold.
Obertman‹Levine.
Jassey‹Zeltner.
Horowitz‹Weinstein.
Clear.

PART II.—McAvoy, Gluck‹Goodman.
Gertner‹Gertner.
Loeb, C & L‹Johnson.
Burger‹Cobb.
Hyman‹Drezwell Co.
Hepner‹Levin.
Merch N Bk of J C‹Goldfinger.
Law Scenic Studios‹Isman.
Morowitz‹Susser.
Ashton‹Harlib.
New Century Co‹King.
Schmidt‹Cen C Co.
Bernstein‹Fulson Rlty
Hart‹Gersten.
Lieberman‹Detroff.
Schaffer‹Pressure Llg
Mandola‹Zierles.
Prevat‹Kraemer.
Bethstein‹Carswell.
De Barbieri‹Tugasy.
Alema Rlty Ex‹Coolidge.
1st N Bk of Pa‹Smith

J.—At 10:15 A. M. Stowell‹R M Owen & Co.
Penner‹Horowitz.
Gannon‹Gimbel Bros.
Beckerman‹NY Rys.
Nason‹Glenz.
Greenstein‹Hymowitz.
E Livingston‹Cathedral Court.
J Livingston‹same.
Sussman‹Josephson.
Greenstein‹Hymowitz.
Schroff‹Parber Con.
Schwedman‹NY Rys.
Case on.

PART III., Lynch, J., case on; IV., O'Dwyer, J., case on; V., Smith, J., case on; VI., Levine‹Miller.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Clear.

PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VIII.—Delany, Carroll‹Cons Gas.
Fingerman‹Sheffield Farms.
Rothman‹CNY.
Nolan‹Club Laundry.
Foster‹McPartland & O'Pialherty.
McDermott‹Richmond Light, &c.
Gips‹Simon.
Vito‹Bethlehem Steel.
Vigiera‹Bradley Con.
H Johnson‹Cohen.
Schemba‹J Hankin & Bro.
A Johnson‹same.

J.—At 10:15 A. M. Rubin‹Oceanic Line.
Lunn‹Carved Mldg.
Hankerson‹Goelet.
Harris‹Tobacco Leaf Pub.
Green‹Wiesberg.
Murphy‹Sweet.
M Gibbons‹McGrath.
W Gibbons‹same.
Flynn‹Linch.
Cosine‹D A Calhoun Con.
Brooks‹I R T.
Case on.

PART IX.—Cohalan, Guinen‹Crum.
Myers‹NY Rwys.
Wall‹Merkert.
Wine‹Bear Lithia.
Griener‹Dye.
Slayden‹I R T.
Maher‹New Eng Nav.
Y Wishnevsky‹I R T.
F Wishnevsky‹same.
A Schwartz‹Hirschf'd.
L Schwartz‹same.
A Giardino‹Hartman.
F Giardino‹same.
McVicker‹Joline.

J.—At 10:15 A. M. Kuhn‹I R T.
Cinque‹L'Araldo It Pub.
Same‹same.
Stabiner‹Klein.
Ziegler‹Felber.
Engelberg‹I R T.
McBride‹M Lowenthal Trading.
Silverstein‹O'Beirne.
Hobbins‹I R T.
Plebany‹same.
Case on.

PART X.—Ford, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Brenner‹Kohnweiler, Murphy‹N Eng Line.
Caplan‹Pitts Con.
Poole‹Nat Biscuit.
Hansen‹Sperling.
Mansfield‹B H RR.
Dlesewski‹Cobb.
Nesteruk‹Witkin.
Friedman‹Roberts.
Cantwell‹NYC RR.
Lehman‹Lange.
Silberstein‹Gilmour.
Hauptman‹NY Edison
Gilson‹A McMullen.
O'Meara‹Naughton.

Britt‹Rodgers & Haggerty.
Kernweiss‹B H RR.
Stoll‹same.
Blankfeld‹Regenbogen
Bellochio‹NYC & HR RR.
Horowitz‹Gottlieb.
Nicholson‹Phillips.
Mulvey‹S Av Coach.
Bryan‹Stanley Hoisting Co.
Reynolds‹S I Midland Ry.
Clear.

PART XI.—Gavegan, Wybrecht‹Schock.
Brown‹Newman.
Yucht‹NY Rys.
Watt‹Cons Gas Co.
Hynds‹Press Pub.
Jakal‹Whitt Firepfg.
Kenwood‹NY Rys.
Steiner‹N Y Rys.
Rosenthal‹Music Cour.
Rogers‹Hud R Day L.
Fashinsky‹Nas El RR.
Shapiro‹Wong.
Foster‹Kramer Con.
Petchesky‹Northside Coach.

J.—At 10:15 A. M. Stowell‹R M Owen & Co.
Penner‹Horowitz.
Gannon‹Gimbel Bros.
Beckerman‹NY Rys.
Nason‹Glenz.
Greenstein‹Hymowitz.
E Livingston‹Cathedral Court.
J Livingston‹same.
Sussman‹Josephson.
Greenstein‹Hymowitz.
Schroff‹Parber Con.
Schwedman‹NY Rys.
Case on.

PART XII.—Goff, Doerr‹CNY.
Panama Rlty‹same.
Smith‹Carlos.
Morgan‹I R T.
Herzich‹Carter & Weeks.
Hyman‹Barrett.
Corker‹Postal Tel.
Ciatto‹Moore Iron Works.
Fager‹Frensdorf.
Chamberlain‹CNY.
Donovan‹Jonward Co.
Lostfogel‹Meeker.
Same‹same.
Cohen‹C R R of N J.
Schayer‹N Y Mail.
C Cavallone‹De Mena.

J.—At 10:15 A. M. A Cavallone‹same.
Minturn‹Baxter.
Frank‹Duval.
Black‹Ringling Bros.
Force‹Penn. RR.
Willow‹Pitts. Con.
M Talgue‹Mutual M & C.
J Talgue‹same.
Sidbury‹Bradley Con.
Sheehan‹Willard.
Gerelik‹Jokensky.
D Goodwin‹Cornish Con.
W Goodwin‹same.
Zevin‹Horowitz Bros.
Lefkowitz‹Greenfield.
Pincus‹Schlechter.
Clear.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Menage‹Pratt.
Central Hardware‹Silberman.
Zullo‹Pascale.
Sire‹Fidelity & Cas.
Trojan‹O'Connell.
Axler‹Brauenstein.
Fischer‹Calander.
Rotimno‹Pitts Con.
Goldstein‹Lipman.
Darler‹Reynault Taxi
Kirschenblatt‹Bradley Con.
Sellers‹Robinson.
R Di Lizia‹Diamond.
Guiterman‹N Y Rys.
Jacobs‹N Y Rys.
McNamara‹Nat Fpfg.
Conaghan‹same.
Kofiet‹Schuck.
Hutchenson‹C N Y Rys.
Sammortane‹Pierce Con.
Altero‹Gilmore.
Nicastro‹Rivoli Rlty.
Stowell‹Spadero.
McNamee‹Pisano.
Sullivan‹I R T.
Inlo‹Ehret.
Milliken‹Troetel Burg
Milliken‹same.
Security Mortg‹C'per.
Schreiber Clothing‹Erle R R.
Stehelin‹Levinson.
Lasher‹Ipp.
Yodis‹Knick Ice.
Sherloch‹Liebetz.
Weingarten‹Cy Co.

J.—At 10:15 A. M. Callahan‹N Y Rys.
Pedoth‹N Y Rys.
S E S Rity‹Scot U I
Fleischer‹London.,
Newman‹Scheeter.
Bernstein‹Phoenix A.
Morrow‹Chas Bayer.
McLoughlin‹I R T.
Fricke‹Jacob.
Reichman‹Levinsky.
Pape‹N Y Mail.
Un Cigar‹G Wash Coffee Ref.
Gillman‹Einstess.
Freeman‹Hauser.
O'Donnell‹Mulc & G.
Walsh‹N Y Cornell.
Stanley Hoist Co‹Capitol Realty.
Ely‹N Y Transp.
Cohen‹Wasserman.
Rennawelg‹N Y Rys.
Lester‹N Y Rys.
Drew‹Northern Hotel.
Patterson‹I R T Co.
O'Brien‹N Y Rys.
Bond‹N Y Rys.
Danziger‹N Y Rys.
Arensberg‹N Y Rys.
Zolkiewsky‹N Y Rys.
Le Vine‹N Y Rys.
Goradsky‹N Y Rys.
Kallain‹N Y Rys.
Mut Alliance Trust‹Schoengold.
Obertman‹Levine.
Jassey‹Zeltner.
Horowitz‹Weinstein.
Clear.

PART II.—McAvoy, Gluck‹Goodman.
Gertner‹Gertner.
Loeb, C & L‹Johnson.
Burger‹Cobb.
Hyman‹Drezwell Co.
Hepner‹Levin.
Merch N Bk of J C‹Goldfinger.
Law Scenic Studios‹Isman.
Morowitz‹Susser.
Ashton‹Harlib.
New Century Co‹King.
Schmidt‹Cen C Co.
Bernstein‹Fulson Rlty
Hart‹Gersten.
Lieberman‹Detroff.
Schaffer‹Pressure Llg
Mandola‹Zierles.
Prevat‹Kraemer.
Bethstein‹Carswell.
De Barbieri‹Tugasy.
Alema Rlty Ex‹Coolidge.
1st N Bk of Pa‹Smith

J.—At 10:15 A. M. Gold‹Greenman.
Sherwin‹Goldfarb.
Knauth‹Friedman.
Beck‹Bonurt & Co.
Sly Adv‹Morris Pk Est.
Same‹same.
Gilbert‹Miller B & Co.
Penn B Co‹Air Gas Synd.
Kemmerer‹Colwell Lead.
Gallagher‹McDowell.
Lipschitz‹Gen Acel F L Assur.
Schlessel‹Fuld.
Weiss‹Joseph.
Underwood‹New Neth Bank.
Estella‹Goldman.
Bush‹Cohen.
Goldman‹Lachman & Hirsch.
Case on.

PART III., Lynch, J., case on; IV., O'Dwyer, J., case on; V., Smith, J., case on; VI., Levine‹Miller.

Finelite, J., clear; VII., Ranson, J., clear; VIII., Delehanty, J., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Galewski‹Blitzen Realty Co.—Philip J. McCook. De Peyster‹Haynes & McMahon.
Conyell-Augustine—R.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Max Kabre‹Abraham Lewis—Denis Mullins. Abel King ‹Madeline E. Gerleit—Wm. P. Rooney.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Jenks, Carr, Rich, Stapleton, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar—At 1 P. M.

Aliott‹Thorne
People‹Fegelli.
Theriatz‹Waldo
Conti Securities‹Belmont Realty.
People‹Steeplechase.
Smith‹Smith.
Bardelli‹Pittsb'g Co.
Miller‹NY NH R R.
Knowles‹same.

In re Gurnee.
People‹Rizzo.
Kinsila‹Shubert.
Same‹same.
Same‹same.
Kleedilin‹Nassau RR.
Wight‹Foster.
Sullivan‹Connolly.

NOTICE.

The Appellate Division hereby fixes the time and place for holding an additional Special Term for the disposal of cases now upon the calendar, for the foreclosure of mortgages on real estate, and designates Justice Scudder to hold such term, in addition to holding Trial Term, Part I., commencing on the third Monday of June.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—Litigated motions.

McArthur‹Pesinger et al.
Seymour‹Kass et al.
Seymour‹Gutm et al.
Seals‹Johnson et al.
Zeikus‹Fla E C'st Ry
Rosenbaum‹Ros'baum
Downs‹Downs.
Kopp‹Richy, Br & D.
Kelly‹Ryan Con.
Kearns‹Degnon.
Castle‹Armstead.
Tax Lien‹Banks et al
Cox et al‹L I RR.
Riley‹same.
Barker‹Barker.
Sommers‹Sommers.
Dolan‹Shannon.
Reed‹Koller & S Inc.
CNY‹Lee Av Theatre
In re Garvey (Abbott)
In re Baldwin.
In re Freitag (Wills.)
Ryder‹Abrahams.
In re Mumford (Butterfield.)
Colvin‹Schlegel.
Watson & P

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Pressure is still low over the western half of the country, although rising generally. In the east pressure is higher, but with a considerable fall in New England and the middle Atlantic States. Thunder showers continued in the South Atlantic States, and there were also showers in the lake region and Eastern New York. It is decidedly warmer east of the Mississippi, with temperatures of 90 degrees or higher in the central valleys, portions of the lake regions, and the south, with the exception of local showers Monday in New England, portions of the South Atlantic States, and the central plains States, and on Tuesday in the extreme Northwest, the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday east of the Rocky Mountains.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Local thunder showers and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair; moderate south winds.

Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair and warm Monday and Tuesday.

Southern New England—Local showers Monday, warmer west portion; Tuesday fair; moderate south winds.

Northern New England—Showers Monday; Tuesday fair; gentle to moderate south winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	63	57	4 P. M.	63	78
8 A. M.	63	58	6 P. M.	67	80
12 M.	63	69	9 P. M.	63	76
12 M.	80	75	11 P. M.	58	73

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 60; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 66.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 66; at 8 P. M. it was 77. Maximum temperature, 80 degrees at 5:10 P. M.; minimum, 56 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 57 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.22 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.04 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
1:10—664 Lenox Av.; F. Naseri	$25
1:35—916 2 Av.; S. Schulman	Slight
2:30—247 Prospect Av.; E. Richards	$2,000
3:35—218 St. and Harlem River; W. Kretsner	Slight
4:30—2,161 8 Av.; M. Quinn	Slight
7:15—54 Sheriff St.; J. Turkisch	Slight
9:30—252 W. 148 St.; S. Stern	Slight
11:20—863 9 Av.; J. Meenan	Slight
P.M.	
1:30—222 W. 64 St.; S. White	Slight
1:45—973 E. 165 St.; M. Blumm	Slight
2:50—104-106 W. 49 St.; F. Jones	Slight
3:00—325 St. W. 145 St.; S. Stern	Slight
5:15—Front of 638 W. 30 St.; Kingsbridge Construction	Slight
5:15—1,584 Webster Av.; A. Geisinger	Slight
5:15—282 E. 119 St.; V. Rice	$100
6:20—329 3 Av.; M. Ebstein	$800
6:03—70 E. 115 St.; B. Meyer	Slight
P.M.	
8:15—8-10 E. 117 St.; A. Robinowitz	Slight
8:25—436 E. 138 St.; L. Farmer	Slight
9:05—165 E. 32 St.; A. Najarian	$10
10:10—202 W. 134 St.; St. Frederick Estate	$100
10:15—1,921 7 Av.; Astor Estate	Slight
10:25—761 Columbus Av.; Daum Dry Goods	Slight
10:25—314 E. 6 St.; M. Schatz	Slight

Real Estate

Thirty cents a line.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or to Let.

BUNGALOW SITES. New Dorp Beach, 45 min. from B'way; 10c fare; ideal bathing, boat'g, fish'g; plots $170 up, easy terms. Latham, 1478 B'y, N. Y.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Chappequa.—Trustee must sell, close estate, gentleman's attractive country home in exclusive Greeley Park; five acres; all improvements; half mile from station; elevation, 640; commanding views; garage; $35,000; first mortgage, $20,500 at 5 per cent.; liberal terms. George Broadhurst, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

Opportunity to rent before buying and have rent apply on the purchase price. Winter country home, nine rooms, three baths; near beach, yachting, golf; unobstructed view of Sound; between Sound Beach and Stamford. G. H., C 44 Times.

Mount Vernon.

Model homes for sale, $4,500 up. Oliver Hubbard Co., 10 S. 3d Av., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

Living room type dwelling, 10 rooms, garden, trees, 90x200; best section; bargain. Allen, 282 Huguenot, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

At Northport.—Beautiful country home, overlooking harbor; 5¼ acres; fruit, garden planted; large dwelling; all improvements; garage; shore front privileges; sell or rent furnished or unfurnished. Henry S. Mott, owner, 80 Maiden Lane, City.

Unfurnished house, all improvements, nine rooms, garage, Woodmere, L. I., for rent $600 per year. Apply to Wm. A. Juch, near station, Woodmere, L. I.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

Bargain.—Two lots, 40x100; sidewalks, gas, water, electric lights; 3 minutes from station; adjacent to trolley; 30 minutes out; low commutation. For further information address D. 18, Times Annex.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Heiderich, Accountant, 80 Broadway, New York. (Tel. 4794 Rector.) and Ridgewood, N. J.

Westfield, New Jersey.—A country home with city advantages; a six-room cottage on a plot large enough to raise chickens and have a garden; will sell for a low price and on very easy terms; near station and trolley; send for particulars. Home and Gardens Company, H. C. Lockwood, Agent, Woolworth Building.

$2,400.—BEAUTIFUL NEW HOME; SIX rooms, bath; fine cellar; sewer and all imp'ts; hills of N. J.; 30 minutes from Times Sq.; 5c. fare; will sacrifice at $2,400; cost, $2,900; $400 cash, then $20 monthly. Call, write, F. B., Room 1,101, 35 W. 32d St.

All-year bungalows; double floors; steam heat; every convenience; restricted section; extra large plots; 5 minutes express station; finest section New Jersey, adjoining Ridgewood; would rent to intending buyers only. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.

Rutherford.—Seven-room house; tiled bath, combination range, hardwood floors and trim; large living room, with fireplace; deep plot; highest part town; numerous trees; $6,500; small amount cash. Wm. Vandenburgh, Owner, 30 Church St., New York.

Fanwood, N. J.—Handsome eight-room stucco house, finished in hardwood, all very latest city improvements, on large shaded plot, six minutes' walk from depot; price $5,900; very easy terms. Call or send for particulars. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Small farm plot at Fanwood, N. J., 100x400; easy walk from railroad station; $10 per month buys it; free railroad tickets to visit this property upon request. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

MONTCLAIR.—Will sacrifice for two-thirds its value beautiful 14-room residence; best locality; little cash required. R. M. North, 99 John St., N. Y.

Splendid houses, six rooms, bath, heat, gas, electricity; large plot; Bogota, N. J.; $3,100; cash $200, balance monthly. Sign Painter, 2,754 3d Av.

SUMMER COTTAGES for sale or to rent. Send for booklet. Honce & Du Bois, Belmar, N. J. Phone 508.

Farms, every description, everywhere; send for illustrated catalogue. Lebkuecher, Bible House, Manhattan.

Asbury Park to Long Branch; Summer homes. Jacob A. King, 206 Broadway, N. Y.

198 Central Ave., Passaic.—Large floor; $18; two-family house; $4,000; $250 down.

Delaware—For Sale or to Let.

BEAUTIFUL WATER FRONT.

100 acres on Nanticoke River, Wicomico County, 90 acres under fine state of cultivation, 7-room house, hot and cold water, bath room, cellar, shaded, large barn and stables, new; all kinds of fruit; steamboat company pays $450 for wharfage; fine view of the river; modern home; $8,000. For other bargains call on or write Wm. J. Kenney, Jr., Salisbury, Md.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

A prominent real estate firm desires the services of a snappy, experienced mortgage man; must be a good salesman, with plenty of push; this is an opportunity to become associated with a first-class organization. J. K., Box E 870 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

To Let.—Most desirably located store, 433 Wood St. No better retail location. Handsome new front, 3 floors. Possession now, at attractive rent. Commonwealth Real Estate Co., Commonwealth Bldg., 4th Av., Pgh., Pa.

Upper part of building No. 234 West 23d St.; two floors, 8 rooms, steam heated; rent, $75 per month. A. M. Cudner Real Estate Co., on premises.

At 309 Broadway, suite 807, furnished, private office and desk room to let.

At $45, cheapest first loft; light business. 8 East 18th. (5th Av.)

Country Property

Thirty cents a line.

To Let—Furnished.

Newly furnished stucco cottage, South Shore, Long Island; grove, lake; 8 rooms, 2 tiled baths, electricity, gas, heat, phone; country club; bathing, boating; rent season or longer; reasonable to desirable party. Address R. R., Times Harlem.

Seven-room furnished house, in open country; commuting distance by Hudson trolley, Fort Lee ferry; garden; rent for Summer to be paid by boarding owner and little daughter; references. S. H. Moore, R. F. D. 1, Ridgewood, N. J.

Bungalows, furnished, 4 rooms, all improvements, Midland Beach, S. I. Inquire Midland Av., corner 4th St. or Brasch, 60 Wall St.

To Let—Unfurnished.

To Let in Catskill-on-the-Hudson.—An unfurnished cottage in a desirable neighborhood for the Summer or by the year. For particulars address Mrs. Robert Ward, South Orange, N. J.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Elevator apartments at flat house rents; 4-6 light, beautiful rooms; electricity, telephone; continuous service. Manitou, 221 West 141st St. (7th Av.)

158th St., 625 West, (near Riverside Drive,) 5 and 6 rooms, parquet floors, electric light and telephone; extra large rooms; rent very moderate.

121st, 420 West, corner Amsterdam Av.—"Bryn Mawr" elevator apartments, 6 and 7 rooms; very reasonable rents; concessions.

124th, 542 West.—"Florentine" elevator apartments. 4-5 rooms; rents $32-$40; electric light, telephone, all improvements.

4 LARGE ROOMS and BATH, $27.
6 LARGE ROOMS and BATH, $38.
868 W. 117th St., facing Morningside Park.

At special Summer concessions; 6-7 large, light room, single flats, $32 up. 67 West 106th St., (Central Park;) June free.

East Side.

Nine elegant rooms and bath; electricity; convenient to 166th St. "L" station; also house 10 rooms, or floor of 4 rooms; references. Apply 572 East 168th.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av, 1, 2 AND 3 ROOMS
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

ROOF GARDEN READY EARLY IN JUNE.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, 72d and 73d Sts.
Furnished apartments,
6, 8, and 9 rooms,
2 and 3 baths.
Possession at once. Summer rates.
See Manager, 175 West 72d St.
Columbus 8647.

Riverside Drive, Near 116th St.—Attractive front apartment; overlooking river; delightfully cool; seven rooms, two baths; will sublet for Summer fully furnished, silver and linen included; terms reasonable. Apply Room 1,012, 47 West 34th St. Tel. Greeley 3060.

121st St., 509 West.—Elegant Summer location; near Subway, parks, Drive; three rooms, bath; kitchenette; elegantly furnished; restaurant, reception room, roof garden. See Mr. Yetman.

244 RIVERSIDE DRIVE (97TH).

8 rooms, 2 baths; choicely furnished; all advantages; private telephone. Riverside 5310. L. M., Apt. 5B.

95TH ST., 319 WEST, (Between Riverside and Broadway, overlooking Hudson.)—High-class elevator apartments; five cool outside rooms, piano, $55. Riverside 4650.

At sacrifice, rent until Oct. 4, large outside rooms, overlooking Columbia College; exquisitely furnished, 434 West 120th. Morningside 8440. Apartment 5A.

89th, 52 West.—2 rooms and bath; extension room; 8 windows; easterly, westerly, southerly exposure; delightfully cool; electricity, telephone extension; immediate possession.

Furnished or unfurnished rooms, two baths, 109th St. and Riverside Drive; best bargain in the city. Ask for Superintendent, or call Riverside 2477.

BARGAIN—$200 FOR THREE MONTHS.
Furnished handsomely; seven outside corner rooms. Mrs. Strauss, La Rochelle, 57 West 75th St.

REASONABLE—FINE LOCATION.
Completely furnished elevator apartments; 4 and 6 rooms. 8 and 5 West 104th St.

78th St., 250 West, (Corner Broadway.)—Apartment, 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway.

93D, 316 WEST, (Apartment 43.)—Beautiful six-room apartment for Summer; much less than rent; immediate possession.

Sublet well-furnished apartment very reasonable. 508 West 122d, near Columbia University.

High-class, artistic home on Riverside Drive; bargain for Summer; 90th St. Subway; immediate possession. Telephone 5480 Riverside.

Finely furnished 5-room, light, cool apartment; June to October; rent reasonable. Apply Miller, Supt., 404 West 118th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600.—Seven rooms; beautifully furnished, overlooking Hudson; Subway; reasonable. Burkhardt.

Corner Apartments.—Six outside rooms, beautifully furnished. 49 Claremont Av., 119th St. West.

Four rooms, kitchenette, bath; beautiful view; near Columbia. Bosworth, 420 West 119th.

170th St., 714 West.—Attractive five-room front apartment; all or part. Apartment 21.

Six rooms; elevator; for Summer; less than rent. Kwarts, 538 West 124th St.

East Side.

To let for the Summer, attractive furnished suite at less than half regular rate; immediate occupancy.
THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

To let for the Summer months, room with bath at yearly reduced rate.
THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Brooklyn.

Two to four rooms and bath, cool and comfortable, for the Summer; modern improvements; corner building; opposite Hotel Bossert; immediate possession. Apply to Davidson & Bulkley, 84 Montague St. Phone 929 J Main.

Country Board.

Twenty cents a line.

Westchester County.

COME HITHER! Cool, shady grounds; airy rooms; good board; lovely view over Hudson; convenient communication; bring references. 211 N. Bway., Yonkers. Tel. 643. Miss Rolfe.

LIMITED NUMBER OF CHILDREN carefully supervised on 30-acre estate along the Hudson, within New York City limits, June 10 to Sept. 10; rates moderate. Phone 967 Kingsbridge. Address Miss L. Friedrich, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y.; private family; everything desirable. Tel. 87W. Mrs. Foote.

New Jersey.

Attractive, large rooms; modern convenience; very high altitude; station conveyance; 42 minutes Lackawanna Road; $12 week. W. H. Mears, Murray Hill, N. J., (adjoining Summit.)

"THE MULTNOMAH."—Excellent board; large rooms; moderate rates. 96 North 18th St., East Orange. Phone 3630-W.

Country Board.

Thirty cents a line.

Boys find good board, kind treatment, careful supervision, thorough help in studies, in country parsonage. "D. D.," Times.

Long Island.

HOTEL SEMINOLE, by the Sea, Bath Beach, L. I.—Directly on water; bathing; boating; excellent table; electric light; 40 minutes to Park Row; 5c. fare; special rates for June and to families; terms reasonable. Alice Carlyle, Proprietor.

EUREKA HOUSE—S. TALLEY, PROP.
CEDAR AVENUE—FAR ROCKAWAY.
Perfect home; spacious grounds; table best; boating, fishing. Refined people only. Moderate terms.

LADY having country home, Long Island, 30 minutes Pennsylvania Station, New York, will board congenial couple reasonably. Telephone 2694 Parkside.

New York State.

CHESTNUT GROVE, BLOOMINGBURG, N. Y.
Small, select house; high location; beautiful view; accommodations for automobiles and horses; good motoring, boating, fishing, tennis; $10 to $15 per week; references required. Address Box 186.

MRS. G. G. STILLWELL, BLOOMINGBURG, N. Y.

Wanted—Two more boys to make up a camp of four boys under the supervision of young lawyer and wife on the shores of Lake Champlain; tutoring for full college examinations, trips arranged to Adirondacks and neighboring lakes, canoeing, swimming, and mountain tramps. Y 292 Times Annex.

Beautiful gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable farm; modern appointments; lawn tennis, bathing, bowling; mountains, 90 miles; references; booklet; $9-$12. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster County.

PLEASANT VIEW HOUSE, Dover Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y.; 100-acre farm; excellent board; all improvements; $8-$9. Kayser, 620 West 122d St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Cool rooms, single, en suite, with bath; references.

9TH, 12 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms; private bath; Southerners; reasonable.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Rooms, large, small; private bath; excellent table.

54TH ST., 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Desirable single, double rooms; board.

62D ST., 16 EAST.—Large and single rooms; half block Park; excellent table.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Delightful suite, adjoining bath; single room; board optional; phone.

MADISON AV., 193, Near 34th.—Large single rooms; baths; transients accommodated; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46, (corner 11th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; references.

16TH ST., 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Pleasant, large, small rooms, adjoining; quiet; telephone; excellent board.

58D, 57 WEST.—Cool, connecting rooms; baths; superior table; references. Plaza 5718.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Single, double rooms; Summer rates; references.

56TH, 332 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent board; home cooking; table guests; reasonable.

57TH, 411 WEST (THE LA GRANGE).—Special inducements during Summer months; double rooms, including board, $15; single, $7.50; excellent table.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms; private bath; board; reference; telephone.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Delightful cool rooms, private baths; table guests; accessible location.

68TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large room; private bath, electricity; suit refined people; Southern cooking; also smaller room, bath adjoining; careful attendance.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners; telephone; reasonable.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected, private bath; table guests; Summer rates.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths; electricity; single rooms; board optional.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORY; SINGLE ROOMS; MEALS OPTIONAL.

72D ST., 117 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; reasonable.

73D, 136 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, single, double rooms; refined environment; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 127-129 WEST.—Exceptionally comfortable rooms; cool for Summer; excellent table.

76TH ST., 237, 239.—Delightful large, small rooms; excellent table; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Medium, cool room; also suite, private bath; southern exposure; convenient.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, casrom, and lounges; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Central Park.)—Cool, comfortable; a satisfactory home for refined people; new high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; advantageous rentals now.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool rooms, single, en suite; private bath; excellent cuisine; Summer rates.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8397.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two gentlemen or couple in a refined, exclusive home; easy access car lines; German-Jewish cuisine.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large second-floor room; single room; meals; high-class.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined neighborhood; Summer rates; references.

92D ST., 7 WEST, (Apt. 65.)—Front room with board, $10; private family.

93D, 29 and 31 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining room; table guests.

113TH ST., 560 WEST.—Large room, with or without private bath; excellent cuisine; reasonable.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Attractively situated large, single room; table guests; Summer rates.

115TH, 604 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large room; elevator apt.; couple, two young men. Peters.

122D ST., 158 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; refined house; home cooking; reference; moderate.

122D, 520 WEST.—Large, small rooms, separate, together; conveniences; excellent table. Kerker.

130TH ST., 250 WEST.—Back parlor; also medium sized room; board optional.

136TH ST., 245 WEST.—Elegant large second story front room, with board; private sanatory; electric light, telephone; near "L" and Subway; also hall room; Summer rates; private family; references.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Desirable Summer location; large room; private bath; electricity; reference.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway Subway.)—Beautiful Riverside, nicest, healthiest section; "The Audubon," bright, clean, cool rooms, large porch, gardens; good home board; $7 up one; $12 up two; every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

ALLIANCE HOTEL, 258-260 West 44th, offers comfortably furnished rooms and board, moderate prices; quiet place for quiet people; special rate to permanent guests.

CONVENT AV., 536.—Double, single rooms at reduced Summer rates; excellent board.

THE WOODBURY, 555 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (two blocks north 157th Subway); country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Cool rooms, single, en suite, with bath; references.

11TH ST. AND BROADWAY, ST. DENIS HOTEL; OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH.—SUMMER RATES; $5 WEEKLY; BATH; TELEPHONE; HOTEL SERVICE.

17TH ST., 108 EAST.—Large front room; bath, telephone, $4; also others, $3.50.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable furnished rooms, en suite or single; Southerners, transients.

21ST ST., 137 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Single, en suite; private baths; breakfast in rooms.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private family; all conveniences; phone.

36TH ST., 33 EAST.—Newly furnished; all conveniences; reasonable; Summer rates; references.

Furnished Rooms.

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

34TH, 4TH AV., at 13 Park Av.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, $4 up.

48D ST., 130 EAST.—In private family; beautifully furnished room for business lady or gentleman; connecting bath; separate entrance; near Grand Central; $5; references. Gammond's bell.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms; select house. Summer rates; bath; breakfast optional; telephone.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Large, small rooms; all modern improvements; for gentlemen only.

IRVING PLACE, 14. — Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Nicely furnished, cool, comfortable rooms; private bath; board optional.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms; breakfast if desired; references exhanged.

MADISON AV., 175.—Room with private bath; also hall room; select home.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite; single; transit facilities unsurpassed; electricity; references.

11TH, 35 WEST.—Nice, extra, large room; also small; fine surroundings; phone; reference.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Cool, pleasant room, medium size, private house; telephone; reference.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7,$8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

47TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large, fine room; private bath; electricity, elevator, telephone; select.

47TH ST, 41 WEST.—Large, fine single front room; running water; telephone; reasonable; select.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Single and two-room kitchenette apartment; bath; Summer rates.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large, cool, airy room; private bath; small room; reasonable.

55TH ST., 251 WEST.—Admirably appointed large and small, cool rooms; every modern convenience; telephone; moderate terms.

55TH ST., 108 WEST.—Attractive, airy rooms in refined surroundings; $4-$6. Tappan.

56TH, 242 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; board optional; refined.

56TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large room; modern apt.; conveniences; automobile section. Apt. 2 East.

57TH, 328 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; all modern improvements; Subway, elevated; references. Hammond.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Parlor to let by week or hour, suitable for dancing studio; Summer rates. Tel. 271 Columbus.

58TH ST., 322 WEST.—Light, cool, large and small rooms; refined home.

60TH, 22 WEST.—The New York. Phone 10241 Columbus. Hot water every room; electric lights; restaurant; tailor, barber; hotel service; Subway and "L," half a block; $3 to $10.50 per week; $1 per day.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Physician owning modern house offers handsome rooms, $5.50, $6.

68TH, 70 WEST. — Handsomely furnished large, small rooms; running water; telephone; references.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Clean, well-furnished, large, medium, and single rooms; conveniences; gentlemen.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences.

71ST ST., 165 WEST. (Off Broadway.)—Immaculately clean rooms; continuous hot water; cozy home for refined business people; telephone.

71ST ST., 306 WEST.—Select front room, adjoining bath; suitable two; $8. 9987 Columbus.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.—Large rooms; private baths; electricity; single rooms; board optional.

71ST, 71 WEST.—Parlor floor, private bathroom; doctor; other rooms; newly furnished.

71ST ST., 168 WEST.—One large furnished room; also one small; private house.

72D ST., 268 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; kitchenette; front parlor; other rooms.

73D, 255 WEST.—Exceptional low Summer rates; large and small rooms; single, en suite.

73D ST., 101 WEST.—Large room; running water, bath, shower, telephone; first floor.

73D ST.—Private family desires to rent room to business gentleman. L 22 Times Annex.

73D ST., 154 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; Summer prices; reference.

75TH, 102 WEST.—Two large, adjoining rooms; just refurnished; modern apartment; Summer rates. Apartment 25; cool rooms.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, large, sunny room; continuous hot water; references; electricity.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms, twin beds; telephone; Southerners; doctor's office; reference.

76TH, 244 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms; Summer rates; private house; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool, attractive rooms, one with private bath; suitable physician.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large, cool room; twin beds; conveniences; Summer rates.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, single and double; convenient Subway; breakfast. Tel. 9059 Schuyler.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Large room, with or without private bath; small room.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations, with or without private bath; gentlemen; phone.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large, cool rooms, light housekeeping, $3-$9.

78TH, 175 WEST.—COOL ROOMS, adjoining flight; modern conveniences; excellent location; refined neighborhood; moderate; telephone. Shields.

79TH ST., 218 WEST.—Delightful, large room; private bath; housekeeping privileges; also small room; Subway; Summer rates; references.

80TH ST.—A suite of two beautiful rooms and bath, new building, facing Broadway, furnished or unfurnished; very cool; reasonable during Summer. Schuyler 7982.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, exceptionally cool front room; modern conveniences; Summer rates.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, homelike rooms, single or en suite; private bath; Summer rates.

80TH, 144 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; private house; convenient location.

80TH, 182 WEST.—Large room with bath; newly furnished; private house.

81ST ST., 135 WEST.—Large, cool, roomy, attractively furnished; private bath; piano, Aeolian; 2 months, Summer rates; small rooms.

82D, 152 WEST.—Large, front room, abundant closet room; running water; telephone.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; cool; Summer rates; private house; telephone; reference.

82D, 56 WEST.—Exceptionally cool rooms; private bath, electricity; convenient transportation; select neighborhood.

82D, 140 WEST.—Neat rooms; cool; Summer rates; private house; telephone; reference.

82D ST., 68 WEST.—Desirable cool, large rooms; new house. Summer rates.

82D ST., 134 WEST.—Summer rates; large room, private bath; also small room.

88D, 11 WEST.—Cool rooms; near Central Park; special rates; Summer transients.

84TH ST., 17 WEST.—Cheerful, comfortable rooms; single, suites; one housekeeping apt.; near Park; Summer rates; adults; references. Crittenden.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large, medium; private bath; select neighborhood; breakfast; telephone.

84TH, 250 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, large, front room, facing Broadway; telephone; references. Barton.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Cool, large, front room; first flight; convenient; hot water.

94TH, 54 WEST (near Central Park).—Large and small rooms; terms moderate.

101ST ST., 16 WEST.—Light, cheerful rooms, single, suite; high-class apartments; near park; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $3-$7. McNamara.

112TH ST., 901 WEST.—Large, beautiful room; near Riverside; convenient Subway. Mathison.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—Parlor, kitchenette, apartment; private bath, shower, electricity; other rooms.

114TH, 523 WEST.—Charming, cool rooms; private house; all conveniences.

115TH, 415 WEST.—2 cool, clean rooms, adjoining bath; private apartment; gentlemen. Hallman.

117TH, 400 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Clean, airy rooms; elevator, electricity, shower. Camp.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Cool single rooms; Summer rates; showers; electricity. Apt. 82.

118TH ST., 405 WEST.—Cool, attractive single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apt. 41.

121ST, 500 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; near Subway, parks, and drive; Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful double room, with kitchenette; single room also; restaurant, reception room, roof garden. See Mr. Yetman.

122D, 325 WEST.—Cosy room, private bath, $5.50; single, (double,) $8. up. Sherman.

Furnished Rooms.

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

124TH, 63 WEST.—Subway; large and small rooms; $2.50-$4; running water; electricity.

129TH, 4 WEST.—Cool, large, airy rooms, all outside; near bath; moderate. Maguire.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Light, airy room, comfortably furnished; elevator; private family; gentlemen. Carroll.

137TH ST., WEST, 611.
Elegantly furnished rooms, single, suites; private baths; overlooking Hudson; special rates for Summer, with or without board. Call Apartment 31.

137TH ST. and Riverside Drive, (Corner.)—Two extra large bedrooms and bath; no other roomers; Subway station; $6 and $7; kitchen priveleges. Phone 3260 Audubon.

142D ST., 600 WEST.—Large, light, new, breezy room; washroom, elevator; $4.50. Slade.

158TH, 634 WEST.—Beautiful, cool, 2-room suite; overlooking Riverside; handsome furnishings; lavatory, bath, electricity; private residence; gentlemen; reference; attractive Summer terms. Phone 4897 Audubon.

160TH ST., 554 WEST.—Large room with private family; all conveniences; $3.50. Wolf.

BROADWAY and 96th St., 231.—Lovely, large, airy, front room; shower bath; phone, elevator; strictly first-class. Marshall.

CLAREMONT AV., 49 (115th St. West).—Large outside rooms, beautifully furnished.

COOL, COMFORTABLE ROOMS.
Front, $4, $8; suite, $10; select house. 350 West 22d St.

FAIRMONT PLACE, 725, (Bronx.)—Furnished rooms; private; between Clinton and Prospect Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575, corner 135th St.—Outside, airy, southern exposure; facing Hudson; elevator; shower, adjoining bath; gentlemen. Apartment 66.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 437, (Cor. 115th.)—Beautiful, large, cool room; overlooking Drive; phone; shower bath, elevator. Apartment 2.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (6F.)—Attractive, large front room; breakfast optional. Phone 9576-W Morningside.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful front room; electricity, running water; private family; small room; Summer rates; 91st St. Subway; references.

Brooklyn.

CLUB BUILDING FOR YOUNG MEN.

Finely furnished rooms; electric light, marble baths, elevator, steam heat; dining room; 12 minutes from City Hall, 20 from Union Square; club privileges include gymnasium, swimming pool, shower baths, billiard room, tennis court; rents $2.50 to $4 per week. Eastern District Y. M. C. A., Marcy Av. and Broadway, Brooklyn. Phone 3800 Williamsburg.

54TH ST., 1,320.—Large, light rooms; detached house; bath, running water; station 200 feet; breakfast if desired. Fraser.

Help Wanted—Female

Twenty cents a line.

DESIGNER, EXPERIENCED ON LADIES' SILK UNDERWEAR; VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PARTY. BOX 125, 332 6TH AV.

HEARN
West 14th Street
require
Experienced Sewers
on
Slip Covers, Shades, and Awnings.

MODELS.—A desirable position as dress model in fitting department for a young woman with good figure measuring 36 bust. Apply to P. C. Sieger, Butterick Building, Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.

THREE MONTHS' COURSE, SUMMER RATES. AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D ST. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Special Summer session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 40th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

ACCOUNTANT, stenographer, typewriter seeks position as secretary or office manager. L 1 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, excellent qualifications; reference; small salary. B., 939 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer; bright, active; well qualified; $6. X., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

COOK.—First-class; take entire charge of all work; in small American family; reference. Jannes, 1 West 89th.

DRESSMAKER.—Colored, wishes few cust tomers, home, out; references. Swan, 6 W. 99th.

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CATHOLICS BOYCOTT THE PANAMA FAIR

Laymen at Staten Island Retreat Call Nathan's Appointment an Insult to Church.

HOPE HE WILL WITHDRAW

Ex-Mayor of Rome Has Become Notorious Through His Affronts to the Pope, One Speaker Says.

At the third annual reunion and reception of the Catholic Laymen's League for Retreats and Social Studies, at Mount Manresa, Fort Wadsworth, S. I., yesterday afternoon, a resolution in which the Catholics present expressed their intention of boycotting the Panama-Pacific Exposition was passed unanimously. The meeting was the largest that has been held since the House for Retreats at Mount Manresa was purchased in 1911, and was held in the open air, the speakers taking their position in front of the Shrine of the Sacred Heart, in a large grotto near the retreat building. Some 2,000 laymen stood bareheaded on the steep decline which sweeps down 100 feet before the grotto, and on the level land beneath.

Immediately after the Rev. T. J. Shealy, S. J., the priest who conducts the weekly retreat for laymen, had opened the ceremonies at 4:15 o'clock with exercises in honor of the Sacred Heart, J. V. Judge, a Vice President of the Laymen's League, stepped before the flowered altar and made a brief speech introducing the resolution. He spoke of the greatness of the task assumed by the United States when the Panama Canal was started and said that the celebration of its completion was worthy.

"But," said Mr. Judge, "every nation has been invited to send a representative to the exposition, and Italy has selected as its representative Ernesto Nathan, who has become notorious through the insults he has offered the Holy Father both in private capacity and as Mayor of Rome. This was done as a direct insult to the Catholics of America."

As Mr. Judge read the following resolution the large audience listened in silence:

"Whereas, Ernesto Nathan has been designated as the official representative of the Italian Government at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held at San Francisco, Cal.; and

"Whereas, The said Ernesto Nathan is an avowed enemy of the Catholic and notorious for his insults to Our Holy Father, Pope Pius X., and, therefore, to every member of the Catholic Church throughout the world; and

"Whereas, The said Ernesto Nathan has shown himself to be an unprincipled enemy of religious liberty and, therefore, against the spirit of our American Constitution; and

"Whereas, The said Ernesto Nathan is persona non grata to the 16,000,000 Catholic citizens of these United States as such plenipotentiary;

"Therefore be it resolved, That the Laymen's League for Retreats and Social Studies protests against this outrageous insult to our Catholic citizens; and

"Be it further resolved, That the Laymen's League for Retreats and Social Studies take no part in said exposition; and

"Be it further resolved, That copies of these resolutions, properly authenticated, be sent to the President of the United States and to the officials of said exposition."

Mr. Judge then called for a vote by acclamation on the resolution boycotting the fair, and the woods rang with "ayes." There was no discussion and no negative vote. For a few minutes the vote was applauded, and a buzz of conversation was heard. Although the wording of the resolution included only the Catholic laymen associated with the league for retreats, one of the members explained that many laymen who take no active part are associated with it, and that the resolution in spirit included every Catholic in the country. He said that a large number of Catholics in business who had planned to send exhibits to the exposition next year had decided not to participate when it became known that ex-Mayor Nathan was to represent Italy. Mr. Nathan is in this country, and it was pointed out that his political enemies in Rome were attacking him in his absence.

Thomas F. Woodlock, Vice President of the league, and one of its most active workers, then spoke on the objects of the laymen's retreats and social studies. In his address he attacked Socialists and Socialism, and said that it was the duty of Catholics to fight them.

Father Corbett, S. J., also spoke. Gov. Walsh of Massachusetts, who attends the retreats frequently, was expected, but sent word that he was unable to attend the gathering. The Very Rev. Anthony J. Maas, S. J., delivered the solemn benediction, and the congregation, accompanied by the boys' band from St. John's Home in Brooklyn, sang.

16 MINISTERS ORDAINED.

Bishop Greer Holds Service in Cathedral of St. John.

Bishop Greer yesterday ordained sixteen new Episcopal ministers in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, nearly all of them for work in New York and vicinity. Dean Grosvenor, the Rev. Drs. Nelson and Jones took part with the Bishop, and later about half of the new ministers went with Bishop Greer to Blackwell's Island to confirm some people.

Eight of the new ministers had just come from theological seminaries, and to them was given the rank of deacon. They were Sheldon Hale Bishop, a son of the Rev. Hutchin C. Bishop of St. Philip's Church for negro Episcopalians in Harlem; John N. Samuel-Belboder, who comes all the way from Liberia in Africa; Clarence S. McClellan, Jr., of Mount Vernon; Howard R. Weir, Truman P. Riddle, D. Wallace Clark, George C. De Mott, and Matthew N. Wilson.

Those who were already deacons and were advanced to full priesthood were the Rev. F. C. F. Randolph of Grace Chapel, the Rev. R. C. Masterton, who has charge of Bishop Greer's east side work at Henry and Scammel Streets; the Rev. Hedley H. Cooper, and the Rev. Messrs. Joseph Groves, John J. Bott, David S. Agnew, U. F. H. Gunthorp, and S. N. Griffith.

EX-WARDON FALLON DEAD.

Was Once Removed as Keeper of the Tombs, but Reinstated.

John J. Fallon, who was appointed Warden of the Tombs in May, 1891, and served in that capacity until Nov. 1, 1913, when he was retired because of old age, died Saturday at his home, 204 East Eighteenth Street. Mr. Fallon was always associated with Tammany Hall. Shortly before his retirement a grand jury presentment made to Justice Goff charged that certain influential prisoners in the Tombs had received special consideration. Mr. Fallon's retirement was recommended by the grand jury.

In 1896 Commissioner Wright dismissed Mr. Fallon on charges made by keepers, but he was reinstated by the courts and Mr. Wright was fined for contempt.

Mr. Fallon is survived by his wife. He was a member of Gen. James McQuade Post, G. A. R.; the Anawanda Club, Tammany Hall General Committee, and the Knights of Columbus. The funeral will be held tomorrow in Epiphany Church, 373 Second Avenue.

FACTIONS SPLIT HIS CHURCH

Pastor Despairing of Harmony Resigns Mariners' Harbor Charge.

The Mariners' Harbor Baptist Church has 135 members, but, according to the Rev. J. A. Deojay, its pastor, there are three factions in the congregation. The pastor has had charge for about three months, and last night he told his congregation that he did not care to stay after Aug. 1, and he read his resignation from the pulpit.

At the time there were about thirty-five persons in the church, nine of them men, and they took a vote and decided to accept the resignation. At the same time Deacon Lee H. Roome handed in his resignation as deacon and Financial Secretary of the church, and announced that at the next meeting of the Trustees he would resign as one of their number.

It is reported that the Rev. John Croy, who was pastor of the church two years ago, resigned because he was not able to preserve harmony among the members of the congregation.

MARINERS' CHURCH CLOSES.

Landmark of Windjammer Days Will Be Only a Memory Hereafter.

Ancient retired mariners with their wives and many men who still go down to the sea in ships assembled yesterday morning to hear the last service in the old Mariners' Church, at the corner of Catharine and Madison Streets, where it has stood for eighty years.

In the days when the waterfront along South Street was lined with clipper ships whose long jibbooms stretched across the roadway almost into the offices of the ship chandlers above their stores, Catharine, Cherry, and Madison Streets were thronged with seamen of all nations, and many of them would walk into the quaint old wooden church out of curiosity or go down below into the reading room that was fitted up to look like the cabin of a big clipper ship.

With the passing of the windjammer and the advent of steamships the character of the neighborhood changed, and the church organization decided to sell the property. The Trustees received $45,000 for the building, which sum probably will be used in the erection of another Mariners' Church near the West Side Branch at 166 Eleventh Avenue, opposite the Twenty-third Street ferries.

The Rev. Samuel Boult, who has been pastor of the old church for twenty-six years, conducted the final service yesterday. "I cannot preach today," he said. "My associations here have been of the tenderest for more than a quarter of a century. I cannot trust myself to speak. Let silence be my sermon." He recalled the day when he left his ship twenty-eight years ago in the East River, below Catharine Street, and stopped outside the Mariners' Church to scoff. A few weeks later he was converted, he said, and in two years more he became its pastor.

After the celebration of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper the services ended with the assembled seamen singing "The Tie that Binds." James Yereance, President of the Port Society; Mrs. Charles Scarborough, in charge of the Women's Auxiliary, and many persons who had been members of the congregation for more than thirty years attended the closing service.

TEACHERS COLLEGE CHANGE

School of Education Will Abandon Undergraduate Courses.

A statement of changes shortly to be made in the organization of Teachers College, Columbia University, has been received at the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior at Washington. On July 1 the School of Education will abandon all undergraduate courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science, and will become a graduate school offering only advanced curricula leading to the degree of Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy. Admission to this school will be limited to students holding an approved Bachelor's degree or to those who have equivalent training of at least four years beyond the high school.

"This reorganization," it is explained, "has been made in response to a widespread demand throughout the country for increased preparation on the part of high school teachers of academic subjects and for opportunities for thorough training for such responsible positions as school superintendent, principal of a high school, principal of a normal school, head of a college or university department of education, critic teacher, primary supervisor, educational investigator, school statistician, and so forth.

"That preparation for work of this type must be of a graduate character is without question. Only students with broad academic and professional training in advance of the usual undergraduate courses can hope to meet the present demands in this better class of positions."

AGED FOLK CONFIRMED.

Inmates of Blackwell's Island Home Hear Bishop Greer.

Twelve men and eight women, inmates of the City Home for Aged and Infirm on Blackwell's Island, were confirmed yesterday at a service held at the chapel of the Good Shepherd. It was the largest class in the history of the institution. Bishop Greer conducted the services and was assisted by the Rev. I. W. Beard, Chaplain of the City Mission; the Rev. S. P. Tinker, Superintendent of the City Mission; the Rev. Mr. Curtis, assistant rector of the City Workhouse; the Rev. Mr. Nichols of the Metropolitan Temple, and six deacons who were ordained at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine yesterday. Bishop Greer went to the island on a Department of Charities tug.

The members of the class, most of them past 70 years of age, occupied the front pew of the chapel. The women wore white bonnets, aprons, and white kerchiefs. The men had been supplied with new suits. The older men and women in the class were assisted to the altar by the clergymen. One old negress was carried to the altar and back to her pew by a stalwart minister.

LETTER CARRIERS GRATEFUL

They Give $1,063 to Church Society That Aided Them.

At the meeting of the New York Letter Carriers' Association at the Harlem Masonic Temple, Lenox Avenue and 126th Street, yesterday afternoon, a check for $1,063 was turned over to the Rev. H. L. Bowlby, General Secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance of the United States, in appreciation of the work done for the letter carriers by that organization. The check represented a donation of 50 cents from practically all of the members of the letter carriers' association.

In a short address Dr. Bowlby advocated a weekly rest day, pension legislation, and a better observance of Sunday for the postal employes. He urged the letter carriers to work to defeat Section 6 of the Moon bill now before Congress, as he held it violated the principle of one day of rest in seven. Favorable replies to protests had been received from several Congressmen and Senators, he said.

TWO BOYS KILLED BY FALLS.

Epileptic Tumbles from a Roof and Another Lad from a Window.

George Winderl, 14 years old, of 1,296 Third Avenue, was killed last night when he fell from the roof of 106 East Seventy-fifth Street. Before the boy's body struck the sidewalk it crashed against an iron railing protecting the areaway and broke it. Policeman Schmittberger of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station saw the body descending, but was too far away to catch it. The lad was taken to the City Hospital, where he died an hour after his arrival.

Winderl was an epileptic, and it is thought that he fell in a fit.

John Jablonski, 3 years old, fell yesterday from a front window of his home, on the third floor of 88 Murray Street, and was killed. The boy leaned too far out of the window and lost his balance.

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NEW YORK CITY

POLICE MEMORIAL CROWDS CATHEDRAL

Mgr. Lavelle Extols the Force and Tells Men They Are in the House of Friends.

MARCH DOWN FIFTH AVENUE

Inspector Schmittberger Leads 1,000 of the Finest to the Annual Service for Its Heroes.

The annual memorial service for deceased members of the police force was held yesterday afternoon in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Police Commissioner Arthur Woods stood at one side of the main entrance door of the Cathedral and reviewed the long line of uniformed men who marched to their seats, with Chief Inspector Max F. Schmittberger in the lead.

More than 1,000 policemen marched to the cathedral from the East Fifty-first Street Station, with the New York Police Band playing all the way. Crowds filled the sidewalk along the line of march, and traffic in Fifth Avenue between Fifty-seventh and Fiftieth Streets was stopped while the men were on their way to the church. Every seat in the cathedral was filled for the service, and many who did not have tickets of admission were turned away.

The memorial began with the elaborate vesper service of the Roman Catholic Church. The Police Band played the Gloria from the Twelfth Mass by Mozart. The Right Rev. Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle made the address of welcome. He told the members of the Police Department that when they were in the cathedral they were in the house of friends, and that no matter how much criticism they might be subjected to, they could always find a welcome there.

The Rev. Francis J. Sullivan, Police Chaplain, preached the sermon. He proclaimed Jesus Christ as the teacher of true patriotism, and said that patriotism could not be divorced from religion. He extolled the patriotism of American soldiers from the time of the Revolution to Vera Cruz, and said that while tribute was being paid to brave men the great civic armies of the country that protected homes and citizens in times of peace should not be forgotten. First among these civic armies he placed the police force of New York.

The remainder of the sermon was in praise of the New York policemen. He told of the dangers and difficulties of their work and of the faithfulness with which it was performed. He mentioned particularly the names and services of the ten members of the force who lost their lives in the performance of duty within the last year, and said that the citizens need have no fear while the New York policemen were guarding their homes and honor.

"The Socialist and anarchist and I. W. W. hoodlums," he said, "may shout and threaten to defame and defile the flag that has sheltered and given to the majority of them a decent opportunity to stand erect and face God's sunlight, safe from the persecution of European despotism, but we need have no anxiety for the honor of our beloved emblem, for that honor is safe in the hands of our army of 10,000 brave and true patriots who would lay down their lives for the Stars and Stripes."

The benediction was pronounced by the Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, P. A., and after it came the recessional, which was sung in chorus by the entire congregation, the Police Band accompanying. The big Cathedral was filled with the volume of voices. Taps, played by the trumpeters of the band, closed the service.

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?

Truly Warner
Hatter to Mr. Goodresser

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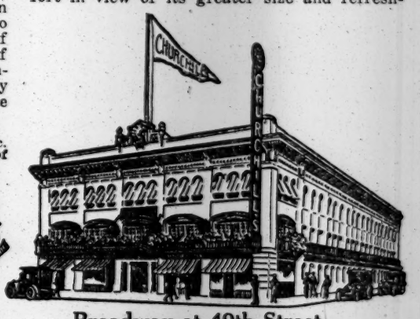

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